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MINE OWNERS FEAR SOCIALIST MESSAGE

AUGUST GILLHAUS, NATIONAL ORGANIZER, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, IS DEPORTED FROM THE CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., DISTRICT.

Marshall Naylor, Infamous for His Servility To His Capitalist Paymasters, Had Heard Gillhaus Address the Workingmen at Victor, Colo., and So Took Illegal Precautions to Prevent the Oppressed Non-Union Miners of Cripple Creek from Hearing His Inspiring Revolutionary Speech—Details of the Dastardly Outrage Which Raises Anew the Question: Is Colorado in America?

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 20.—August Gillhaus, National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, arrived in Cripple Creek on Friday, August 18th. As is well known, Cripple Creek is within the district in which the Mine Owners' Association committeed its most high-handed outrages in the struggle with the Western Federation of Miners, in 1903. The district is still under the domination of this body of capitalist brigands, the card system of employment being in vogue; while strangers who are believed to be inimical to the Mine Owners' interests, be their mission ever so legal, are hauled up, their property confiscated and themselves run out of town without a moment's notice.

Gillhaus went quietly to work, looked up those with Socialist sentiment, and found there was a Socialist club in existence, before which he spoke on Saturday night. On Sunday morning Gillhaus met one of the members of the club who asked him to take a ride on the high line of the electric railroad which invitation he accepted. They rode to Midway and then walked to Victor, and visited the Miners' Union Hall there.

Upon the way to return to Cripple Creek they met Marshall Naylor, who stepped up to Gillhaus and said: "I give you ten minutes to leave this town." They, aware of the unlawful conditions prevailing, left with the next car for Cripple Creek, and, upon arriving in Cripple Creek, Gillhaus was again accosted and told to leave on the next train. Gillhaus got his grip and started to leave for the depot, but was taken to the police station instead and searched. The fellow searching him looked for arms, and who knows what else; Gillhaus doesn't. They opened Gillhaus' suit case and went through his literature and placed him in the lock-up, upon the charge of "investigation." After about one hour and a half they opened the door and told Gillhaus to come out, gave him back his belongings, with the exception of his literature, and all other matter pertaining to the party. They even kept his Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World membership cards and upon demand would not return any of the things but confiscated them and then marched him off to the train and said: "Don't you get off anywhere in this district." Gillhaus arrived in Colorado Springs about 6 P. M.

Naylor was one of the shining lights in the militia under "General" Sherman Bell; and is a willing tool of the Mine Owners' Association; and, although a stranger and a non-resident of Victor, was elected marshall of the town. Of course, such a tool could not allow a Socialist organizer in the district.

The reason Naylor knew Gillhaus the moment he saw him was that Naylor was in Florence on Saturday, August 11, and heard Gillhaus speak. The revolutionary talk was not to his liking; and when he saw Gillhaus in Victor he immediately recognized him, and knew that his mission was one that was not in the interest of Naylor's masters, the Mine Owners' Association, but to teach the working class the doctrine of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World for the abolition of this system of capitalism and wage slavery. Hence, Gillhaus' deportation from the Cripple Creek district.

LABOR COUNCIL EXPOSED

THE CZARS WHO OVERRULED THEIR CONSTITUENTS UNCEREMONIOUSLY GIVEN A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY.

Workinmen and Workingwomen of Los Angeles.

Greeting: On July 1st, 1906, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte, Mont., issued a call to all the Central Labor Councils, throughout the United States to call upon all labor organizations, regardless of affiliations, to set aside the fifth day of August to organize monster protest meetings against the unlawful abduction and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone by the constituted authorities of Colorado and Idaho. The Labor Council in this city thereupon called on all affiliated bodies to elect committees from their respective unions, to come together and make arrangements for same. In the meantime, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly wishing to have this protest made as successful as possible sent one of their official circulars to a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, requesting him to get a united or at least a combined meeting. After having brought this circular letter before locals 12, 24 and 68 of the Industrial Workers of the World, it was decided to elect committees from each local and offer the joint committee their hearty co-operation. The three committees were seated without any objection, in this joint committee, two of them being placed on committees, one on the advertising, and one on the committee on resolutions. Two members of the I. W. W. were also added to the list of speakers.

The next day a squib appeared in the "Examiner," emanating from the Labor Council, stating that the I. W. W. would not be allowed to take part in the meeting, as it was opposed to the American Federation of Labor; notwithstanding that the protest meeting was called for the express purpose of freeing officers of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Thus, while the Central Labor Council was supposedly protesting against the usurpation of power of Governors McDonald and Gooding, of Colorado and Idaho, they themselves did the same thing to the rank and file of the affiliated bodies. The committees elected by the affiliated bodies were disposed of by the Labor Council stepping in and saying "Stop! Your actions do not suit us. We are all-powerful and we disband you. Your program does not meet with our approval."

"But," said the joint protest committee, "you did not elect us; so you have not the power to brush us aside. We have to make a report to those who have placed this responsibility on our shoulders and not to the Labor Council."

Just think, brothers of the A. F. of L., do you run your union, or do the labor fakirs who have fastened themselves upon your backs, run it for you? You elect them and pay them well to serve you. How do they do it? By setting aside the will of a regularly elected committee from unions, they have built around them a bureaucracy of power, which you are not able to overcome as long as you and your locals remain in the A. F. of L. If you rebel against their Czars' methods, you are either fined or expelled; and are left between the labor fakir on the one side and the Citizens' Alliance on the other. You are sold out repeatedly like chattels, or if you take the bit between your teeth and go on strike against their advice in steps the fakir and says: "This strike is unwarranted. You have violated your sacred contract (while the boss is allowed to break it every day). You shall nave no strike benefit from our treasury. This strike is off. Return to work and be good dogs; otherwise I will be compelled to have your places filled by other men."

Notwithstanding their Czarlike

(Continued on Page 6.)

GILLHAUS OUTRAGE

AROUSES THE INDIGNATION OF DENVER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

They Emphatically Resent the Summary Deportation of the National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, and Declare the Mine Owners' Association Responsible for It.

Denver, Col., August 21.—"The Daily News" of to-day contains the following:

"Labor Leader Is Run Out of Camp

"August Gillhaus Forced to Leave Cripple Creek by Chief of Police of That City After Being Jailed.

"Gave Offense, It Is Said, by Talking Socialism and Selling Books Alleged to Be of Obejectionable Character.

"On the alleged complaint of certain busines men that he was making speeches of an inflammatory nature, a man giving the name of August Gillhaus and claiming to be a national organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was ordered out of Cripple Creek by Chief of Police Sharpe yesterday after remaining a short time in the city jail.

"The man, according to dispatches from Cripple Creek, arrived there Sunday, and on the day following began to sell books on labor questions, telling his purchasers that it was time the working class was asserting itself and claiming its rights. The books he was peddling were 'John Mitchell Exposed,' 'Behind the Scenes,' 'Reform and Revolution,' 'What Means This Strike?' 'The Burning Question of Trades Unionism,' 'The Class Struggle,' 'Governor Altgeld's Pardon of Neebe, Fielden, and Schwab,' and 'Vindication of the Chicago Martyrs of 1887.' None of these pamphlets bore the union label, and the police concluded that Gillhaus was an imposter and an anarchist.

"Local labor leaders and members of the labor organizations are indignant at the sumary deportation of Gillhaus, and declare that he is well known throughout the East, and was a prominent figure at the last convention of the I. W. W. at Chicago. His statement that he is a national organizer for the latter body is substantiated by those who know him, and he is said to be a member in good standing of the Typographical Union of Milwaukee, Wis.

Calls It an Outrage.

"'If this man who was run out of Cripple Creek is the August Gillhaus that I know, then his treatment by the police of Cripple Creek is an outrage and will be resented by every friend of organized labor. He is as peaceable a man as I ever knew and, far from being an anarchist, he is strongly opposed to anarchy, and I have personally heard him make public speeches against it.' This was the statement made last night by M. E. White, one of the twenty-six charter members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the local organizer for that body, and a personal friend of August Gillhaus.

"'Of course, anything is anarchy in Cripple Creek,' he continued, 'and we were not surprised at the action of the police there. The Mine Owners' Association has that district in such shape that it will not stand for anything that smells like Socialism, and I understand Gillhaus was making speeches in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party. That is not the Socialist party, you understand, but I suppose it is all alike to them up there.

"'The police are right about there being no union labels on those pamphlets, but that is easily explained. The pamphlets were published by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance before that body joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Until that time it had no label, and though the books were always recognized as union books it is only lately that they have had the right to the union label.'

The "Denver Times" also published the following:

"Organizer Ordered to Leave Cripple Creek.

"Special to The Times.

"Cripple Creek, August 20.—August Gillhaus, whom the police claim is an anarchist, was ordered out of town this morning by Chief of Police Sharpe. Gillhaus was making speeches on the streets yesterday when several people complained to the officer. He said that his remarks were on Socialism, but others claim that his remarks were of an incendiary nature. When arrested he claimed to be national organizer of the Industrial Union of the World and also of the State Labor party. He was selling books which touched on Governor Altgeld's pardon of Chicago and also the actions of John Mitchell of the Pennsylvania Coal Miners' union."

The "Times" special is typical of the distorted "news" that appeals to prejudice of the readers of the capitalist press.

The "Denver Republican," one of the Mine Owners' organs publishes the following:

"Not Welcome in Cripple Creek

"Organizer of the Industrial Workers and State Labor Party Ordered to Leave Gold Camp—Grip Filled with Anarchistic Literature.

"Cripple Creek, Col., August 20.—(Special.)—August Gillhaus, national organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters in New York and also carrying credentials as organizer for the State Labor Party, of which S. V. Hutchinson of Grand Junction, is secretary, was invited to leave the district yesterday.

"In the morning Gillhaus was seen in an inebriated condition by Marshal Naylor of Victor and ordered to leave that place. Coming here, he was promptly taken to the police station for investigation and was permitted to leave town on the afternoon train. He left a grip full of anarchistic and Socialistic literature behind him.

"Gillhaus, it is reported, was in communication with Owen Barnes, secretary of Miners' Union No. 234, Western Federation of Miners, and J. W. Dunwoody of the Carpenters' Union of this city, prior to his departure."

The statement that Gillhaus was seen "in an inebriated condition by Marshal Naylor," is discredited among labor men here. Gillhause is not a drinking man. The whole statement is an attempt to justify Naylor's action. Note that Gillhaus "was permitted to leave town on the afternoon train," and "he left a grip full of anarchistic and Socialistic literature behind him." If Gillhause was guilty of a crime, by what legal right was he "permitted to leave town?" And how comes it that he, an alleged anarchist, forgot to take his stock of literature, so essential to his agitation, when he was "permitted to leave town"? And Gillhaus was in communication with the proscribed miners and other labor organizations! That lets the cat out of the bag! He was a dangerous man, so Naylor felt he had to run him out. That's the secret of this whole outrage; that's why he was "not welcome in Cripple Creek"!

B. C.

VEAL IN MICHIGAN.

Holds Two Successful Meetings in the Capitol City.

Lansing, Mich., August 18.—Philip Veal, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, held two meetings on the corner of Washington and Michigan avenues, within a block of the state capitol, on the 16th and 17th inst. The meetings were well attended, and a good lot of literature was disposed of—64 pamplets were sold and leaflets were distributed. This is the first Socialist Labor Party speaker the writer had the pleasure of hearing in Lansing.

Veal dwelt squarely with the class struggle. The "Evening Journal," in a report of his meeting, in its issue of August 17, maligned Veal in favor of James E. Walker, the Socialist Party candidate for Governor. This may be due to the fact that the Journal is a democratic paper. Walker pitched into Warner, the Republican governor and candidate for re-election; while Veal pitched into the Democrat, John Mitchell, and his capitalist United Mine Workers' Union. The "Evening Journal" instinctively recognizes the forces which make against capitalist interests, as represented by itself.

Veal stole a march on the Salvation army on one occasion. The army marched up to their corner with drums playing and lassies singing, only to find a crowd present listening eagerly to Veal. With all their drums and horns, they were unable to get the crowd away. The racket caused the business men to telephone for the chief of police. The chief arrived and inquired for a permit. But Veal kept right on and the police did not dare to lay hands on him. At the close of this meeting, Veal and myself were sitting on the box, conversing about its success, when Veal let out a laugh that sounded like a thunder bolt and scared a bourgeois woman nearby almost to death.

A. Mc. G.

I. T. U. CONVENTION

CONDEMNS I. W. W. AND WHITEWASHES CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

Takes Trip to Cripple Creek and Receives a Royal Welcome from the Mine Owners' Association—The Latter Contributes $1,000 to Victor I. T. U. Prize Competition Funds.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 19.—The blow has fallen at last. The knell of the Industrial Workers of the World has been rung. All the work of the leaders of that organization, all the efforts of the members, has gone for naught. The money and time that has been spent in an endeavor to form an organization of the laboring men of America must be counted up to profit and loss. Let the band play a dirge. Drape the halls in mourning. Let us adorn ourselves in sackcloth and ashes till grief has wasted us away.

Hush!

Break the news gently to the misguided brothers and sisters!

With bated breath pass the word along!

The International Typographical Union, in convention assembled at Denver, by a unanimous vote, has refused to recognize the I. W. W. as a labor organization!

Where, oh! where, were our dear comrades, Berger and Hayes, when that vote was taken. Surely, some one must have been guilty of a base, contemptible trick, and sprung the resolution in their absence.

I am informed, on good authority, that the local of the I. W. W. contemplated at first the passage of a similar resolution, refusing to recognize the I. T. U. as a labor organization, but, on reconsideration, decided not to do so, as it is a matter of only a short time before its members find out for themselves, and its "leaders" will, in the meantime, be able to make such arrangements for their future welfare as they may be able.

There is no denying the facts that the convention just adjourned was a complete success. For one thing, the members spent a whole day in the Cripple Creek district. I was not lucky enough to be a member of the party, so do not know very definitely what kind of a reception they got on their arrival. And, for some reason, not very much has been said by those who took the trip in regard to it. But we can imagine the delegates being received by committees from the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Association, and welcomed to the camp, with the militia to do escort duty, and those patriotic and manly miners who, two years ago, at the expense of much whisky and in consideration of a pardon from the penitentiary, ran the Western Federation desperadoes out of the country, mingling in the throng and giving the hearty grasp of fraternity to their brothers from the convention.

That sounds extravagant, you say?

Wait one moment. The Victor local of the I. T. U. has offered a gold brick, valued at $1,200, to the visitors, for the best article descriptive of the district, AND $1,000 OF THAT AMOUNT HAS BEEN CONTRIBUTED BY THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION! And announcement was made in the papers the next day that quite a number of the visitors had signified their intention of competing.

It is needless to say that members of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance are to be the judges. That is taken as a matter of course.

One of the most affecting things that has occurred in the State in years was the opening of the convention. It was almost as inspiring a sight as a Civic Federation banquet. There were addresses of welcome to the convention from the Mayor, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and other representatives of capitalism, and a letter from the publisher of the morning paper, and with possibly one exception all are members of the Citizens' Alliance. Imagine, if you can, a repetition of the scene should the I. W. W. or Western Federation ever hold a convention here.

Great stress was laid on the fact of the sessions of the convention being open to the public, and attention was

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WAR IN COLORADO!

MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S POLITICAL PUPPETS AGAIN TRAMPLE THE CONSTITUTION UNDERFOOT BY ILLEGALLY DEPORTING ORGANIZER GILLHAUS OF THE S. L. P. FROM THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT—THE WORKING CLASS OF THE LAND MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE OF THEIR CLASS IN THE TYRANNIZED CENTENNIAL STATE

To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party,

GREETING:——

On the 20th of this month AUGUST GILLHAUS, NATIONAL ORGANIZER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WAS INSULTED, ARRESTED, ROBBED OF HIS OWN AND THE PARTY'S PROPERTY WHICH HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION, AND DEPORTED FROM CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

As organizer he had been well received by all the Socialists of Cripple Creek, where he spoke to an orderly meeting in a hall.

The Capitalists of Colorado have thus declared that Socialism shall not be taught to the oppressed working class of that State.

IF THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CRAWL FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE WITHOUT A FURTHER STRUGGLE, THE WORKERS OF COLORADO WILL RIGHTLY LOSE ALL FAITH, NOT ONLY IN OUR ORGANIZATION, BUT IN THE ORGANIZED REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD AS A MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THE EMANCIPATION OF OUR CLASS.

We, your N. E. C. Sub-Committee, are resolved to wage the struggle with a vigor and persistency that will mark a new era in the history of the class struggle in that terror-stricken community.

WE ASK $1,000 AT ONCE TO CARRY ON THE FIGHT IN THE COURTS OF COLORADO AND, ABOVE ALL, TO CONTINUE OUR CAMPAIGN OF AGITATION, EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION AMONG THE WORKERS THERE. WE HAVE FIVE BRAVE YOUNG S. L. P. ORGANIZERS ALREADY SELECTED FOR THE INVASION OF THAT STATE. ARE YOU GOING TO RALLY TO THIS CALL AND ENABLE US TO SEND THEM?

THE FIGHT IS NOW ON IN EARNEST. STAND BY IT, OR FOREVER HOLD YOUR PEACE.

The N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE,
Frank Bohn, Acting National Secretary.
New York City, August 25.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

FROM THE CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 1, 1906.

To the Socialist Labor Party of Pennslyvania,

In accepting the nomination as candidtes for the various State offices by the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, we, the candidates, wish to place before you our reasons for accepting that position in the only bona-fide political expression of working class interests in Pennsylvania, the Socialist Labor Party.

As the time for casting the ballot on Election day approaches, the minds of all progressive thinkers in the ranks of the wage workers turn more and more to some political party that advocates Socialism as a means by which a solution of the labor problem may be accomplished.

The Socialist Labor Party maintains that the intelligence of the working class alone can dominate the politics and industries of the country, only when organization, both political and economic, is understood by the working class, for the working class alone have the power to cast the majority of votes on election day, and the working class alone have the power to start and stop industries every day in the year; and finally when the Capitalist or Political system of society is abolished, the working-class alone have the power and only through econonice organization, to carry on the Socialist or Industrial social system.

As two parties, the Socialist Labor Porty and the Socialist Party will appear on the ballot in Pennsylvania in November, an intelligent ballot is only possible when the voter who costs the ballot, knows the position of both parties in regard to both the political and economic organization which claim to work in the interest of labor.

As candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, we wish to state the position of both the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party in regard to the every day struggles of labor, and leave the reader to decide whether the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Party best reflects the interests of the working class, and deserves their support on election day.

One fact should be indelibly stamped on the mind of the worker, and that is, that the Socialist Labor Party was organized in 1883 and the socialist movement was united for eleven years and was not divided until 1899 by the formation of the Socialist Party in that year; thus a vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for division, and confusion of labor on the political field.

On political organization, the Socialist Labor Party maintains that there is one kind of Socialism which must be the same in every state in the union, and the agitation, education and organization must be under the control of a central directing power, the National Executive Committee which committee is subject to the referendum of the entire party membership.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for unity and clearness.

On political organization, the Socialist Party maintains the principle of "State Autonomy," or giving the state the supreme right, even over the so-called National Committee, to control all matters pertaining to propoganda, organization etc, giving each of the forty-five states the power to have a different brand of Socialism in each state, thus demonstrating that the so-called Socialist Party is a Federation of state Socialist Parties, and is not even a National let alone a Class organization, its National Committee having practically only a nominal existence, as the following quotation from the National Constitution of the Socialist Party will demonstrate; "the state shall have the sole control of all matters pertaining to propoganda, organization and financial affairs within such state, and the National Committee or sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective State organizaion."

A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for division and confusion.

On labor organization, the Socialist Labor Party maintains that a political party of the working-class cannot be neutral or indifferent to the daily struggles of the working class in mill, mine or factory, or wherever the working class are engaged in the effort to make a living, and that it is the duty of a professed political party of labor to point out to the workers, and combat, the false so-called labor organizations that keep their members in ignorance, divide them in crafts, and assist the capitalist exploiter to defeat them in their struggles for better conditions, by means of contracts made between so-called leaders of the different crafts, and the capitalist owners of the various industries.

It is also the duty of the political party of labor, to point out to the worker, and support, the bona-fide labor organization which aims not only to better

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WILLIAMS' TOUR

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANIZER RENDERS GOOD REPORT.

Effective Work Done in Promoting Industrial Unionism and Revolutionary Socialism—California Now Being Agitated for the Same Purpose.

(Special to The People.)

Los Angeles, Cal., August 13.—Having recently completed a three months' agitation tour of the principal industrial and other centers of Arizona, it is in order to inform the readers of The People of my work in that territory, and of impressions gathered from different sections.

The name Arizona suggests at once the common appellation of that whole section—"The Desert." With an area considerably greater than that of the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined, Arizona contains less than one hundred thousand inhabitants. Naturally, in so vast a territory, with such a scattered population, one may not expect to find many large cities or densely populated farming communities. In fact, although three Arizona towns claim the honor of being the metropolis of that territory, none of the three has more than 15,000 people; and as for the rest of the Territory, one may travel for hours in succession over broad plateaus or through fertile valleys covered with sage brush and cacti alone. Millions of acres of fine soil in Arizona await reclamation by irrigation and other scientific means. One of the biggest irrigation projects ever undertaken by the United States government is now under way at Roosevelt, in the Salt River canyon, midway between Phoenix and Globe. The estimated cost of the project is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and the number of acres to be reclaimed about 250,000. The northern half of the Territory has extensive forest areas, the bulk of which has been absorbed by big capitalists. Mining is the dominant industry of Arizona, and in the matter of copper production that Territory ranks next to Montana, and bids fair eventually to surpass the northern State. The mineral resources of Arizona are vast in extent and as yet only partially exploited.

My first stop in the Territory was at Jerome. This mining camp of 3,000 inhabitants is usually spoken of as "the property of Senator Wm. A. Clark of Montana." Here is the United Verde copper mine, one of the largest in the world. Clark obtained possession of the prospect a good many years ago, paying about $150,000 for the same. So valuable has it become that the Senator is said to have recently refused a $75,000,000 offer for the mine. I was informed that more than $100,000,000 of ore is already in sight in the United Verde, while diamond drill tests follow the rich lead of copper for hundreds of feet farther underground. Between 600 and 700 men are employed in and around the mine and some 400 more at the United Verde smelter. A large proportion of these workers are Mexicans. There are also many Austrians and Italians. Wages of Jerome miners and smeltermen average a little lower than in most mining camps of Arizona, ranging from $2.50 to $4. Conditions in the mine are said to be the worst in the territory. Men suffer from heat and wet. As a consequence, Jerome has come to be known generally as a transient or "ten day" camp, where miners remain only long enough to get means to travel elsewhere. Jerome Miners' Union, W. F. M., has been battling against such conditions for years and in spite of the difficulties of foreign tongues and transient workers, has succeeded in building up an organization embracing about one-third of all the men employed in the camp. The secretary of the Jerome Union, Albert Ryan, is awake to the supreme necessity of working class education, both inside and outside the ranks of his organization. Accordingly, Secretary Ryan lent his assistance to my work in Jerome, among other things, arranging a week's series of afternoon and evening meetings at which the principles of Industrial Unionism were thoroughly explained. Some of the evening meetings in particular were well attended; considerable literature was disposed of and quite a few readers of The People obtained.

From Jerome, I went to Prescott, where I met Marion Moore of the Executive Board of the W. F. M. He accompanied me to McCabe, a small mining camp thirty miles east of Prescott. There are about 150 men, working in two small mines, and living, most of them, in tents or small cabins in the midst of the sage brush. Conditions in McCabe, as to work and wages, are accounted among the best in Arizona. McCabe Miners' Union is the second largest in the Territory, a good part of its membership being made up of miners from a number of small camps adjoining McCabe. Attendance at union meetings is proportionately large, and the efficiency of the organization kept up to the highest standard. The Miners' Magazine, Weekly People and Industrial Worker extensively circulate in the little camp. I held meetings for a week, twice a day, in Miners' Union Hall, speaking to good crowds, who showed much interest, as evidenced by numerous questions and discussions following the meetings. A large amount of literature was disposed of, and as a result of the meetings and the efforts of the two members of the S. L. P. a few days after I left, about twenty-five names were added to the list of Weekly People readers in McCabe.

I also had an opportunity to explain the principles of the I. W. W. to a body of smeltermen at Humboldt, three miles from McCabe. A meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a Smeltermen's Union. About 50 men joined the new organization, which has since considerably increased its membership.

Returning from McCabe to Prescott, I held two street meetings in that town. The only class of workers to be reached here are "floaters," from the mining camps, for which Prescott is a distributing center. It is not an industrial town. An attempt was made to organize a local of the I. W. W. at a meeting held for that purpose several signatures to an application were obtained, a few others were added later; but on my second visit to Prescott, two months afterward, I found only one of the signers left in town.

At Phoenix, my next stop, I encountered conditions similar to those of Prescott. The Territorial capital geographically is a sort of "oasis in the desert," much of the surrounding basin having been reclaimed by irrigation. There are no industries of any consequence in Phoenix. It may be truthfully said that the city is "one big sanitarium for consumptives." Victims of the "white plague" are everywhere in evidence. I was told that seventy-five per cent of Phoenix's merchants came to town on account of "lung troubles"; and the city parks are always full of similarly afflicted unfortunates of the working class, as well as of "worn out" wage slaves who have passed the "age limit."

Agitation meetings were held for a week in Phoenix, under the auspices of the mixed I. W. W. local, and some interest in Industrial Unionism awakened. Since then the local has been holding regular agitation meeings and adding considerably to its membership. On my second visit to Phoenix, I put in another week of street meetings, assisted by several local speakers.

From Phoenix I took a two days' stage ride across country to Globe, one of the larger mining camps of Arizona. On arrival there I found preparations going on for the big May Day celebration, which was reported at the time for The People. In this ranch the Detroit Copper Co., operates the biggest mine, and altogether the mines and smelters of Globe furnish employment for about 2,000 men. Globe Miners' Union is the largest in the Territory, having a membership of about 1,200. Besides the miners' organization there are three I. W. W. locals—laundry workers, clerks and bartenders. The clerks, backed by the miners, recently enforced a six o'clock closing rule, much to the chagrin of the masters. There are several small A. F. of L. locals, such as barbers, printers and carpenters, quite strongly imbued with the I. W. W. spirit. All joined in the great parade on May Day. After that event, sreet and hall meetings were held for several nights in succession, with excellent results in literature sales. At these meetings I was assisted by all I. W. W. elements regardless of political affiliations. The Territorial secretary of the Socialist Party sold I. W. W. literature at my meetings. The question of Socialist unity was discussed at a meeting of the Socialist Pary local, and a majority of the members expressed themselves as favorable to unity on the basis of the I. W. W. I embraced the opportunity to supply each member present with a copy of the New Jersey "Proceedings." Globe Miners' Union keeps on hand a large supply of revolutionary papers and pamphlets for free distribution to their members, and the activity in that direction of some of the officers and of the rank and file is especially obnoxious to the parasites of Globe.

Clifton, near the eastern boundary of the Territory, is a smelter town, with a population of 7,000, the bulk of whom are Mexicans. An independent Scotch company owns the smelter and concentrater, which treat ore from mines located six miles up the the canyon at Metcalf. The Cliftan men are unorganized, but I was informed that the Mexicans have been talking organization for some time.

Morenci, seven miles from Clifton, has about the same population. There too, most of the miners and smeltermen are Mexicans. Two companies—the Detroit Copper Mining Co. and the Arizona Copper Mining Co.—dominate the situation in that camp. The former is the company that owns the Old Dominion Mine in Globe and the Copper Queen Mines in Bisbee. While in Globe the miners have protected themselves by a strong organization, in Morenci and Bisbee they are unorganized and at the mercy of the company. In both places the Detroit Copper Co, owns surface as well as mineral righs to the land, and rehts ground to wage slaves who wish to build homes thereon. Thus these slaves are kept docile and submissive to their masters.

A feature of all Arizona mining camps is the company store which overshadows all competitors, and which sees to it that in the end the worker's share in his product is as little as is compatible with existence. The companies also maintain hotels and boarding houses, and even dispensaries for "booze." At Morenci there are several imposing company structures designed for the various purposes named. The spy system is in vogue. Numerous spotters and "gum shoe" thugs shadow the movements ofthe workers and report the least whisperings of discontent. A milila company in Morenci is also ready for service at a moment's notice. Notwithstanding such efforts at "protection" by the masters, the slaves occasionally break out in rebellion. Three years ago a large body of Mexicans struck for certain concessions, and in a few days Morenci was turned into an armed camp, the regular troops being brought in to suppress the strike. That strike was lost. About two months ago another strike took place in the A. C. smelter. This time the demands of the striking Mexicans were granted by the company. The leaven of Industrial Unionism is beginning to work throughout this whole section, and results will be forthcoming in due time. I held several good meetings in Clifton, with excellent results in literature sales.

In my ten days' stop in Bisbee, I was more than surprised at the evidence of widespread union sentiment in that big mining camp. It will be remembered that some months ago between 400 and 500 men were discharged in a body by the Copper Queen Co. for attempting to form a union of the Western Federation of Miners. A more thorough system of espionage was established; all "radical" elements were weeded out as fast as detected, and the "pedigree" system, by which each applicant's "working record" for several years back is investigated, was put in complete operation. These restrictions and the "knocking" of the 400 discharged men, had the effect of keeping miners away from Bisbee, and the Copper Queen soon found itself short of men. The 'Frisco earthquake was taken advantage of by many miners from other parts; who came to Bisbee, announced themselves as earthquake refugees, and were accepted without investigation, investigation being of course impossible on the assumption that they came from San Francisco. Among these "refugees" were many members of the Western Federation of Miners, and although more or less veiled methods of agitation have been necessary, that agitation goes on without interruption. My Bisbee meetings were well attended and resulted in placing a large amount of literature among the miners of that camp. Section Bisbee, Socialist Labor Party, was reorganized, several new members taken in, and an effective plan of agitation outlined, which is now being carried out with success. I left Bisbee feeling that the future is bright for organization in that big camp of 5,000 miners.

From Bisbee I journeyed southeast to Douglas, near the Mexican line. Here in a broad basin in the center of a rich and only partially developed mining district are located the great smelters of the Copper Queen and the Calumet & Arizona Mining companies, and also the shops of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Co. About 2,500 men are employed in the smelters and shops. Mexicans predominate among the more common grades of workmen. The smelters also employ many Austrians. With the exception of some of the skilled trades, such as machinists, boilermakers, carpenters, etc., Douglas is unorganized. A small mixed local of the I. W. W. was formed there some months before my arrival, but several of its members who were employed in the smelters were promptly "spotted" and discharged by the Copper Queen, which practically resulted in breaking up the local. In spite of the terroristic methods employed by the Douglas capitalists, I found the workers of all nationalities restless under the conditions obtaining there, and was convinced that Douglas will soon furnish an excellent opportunity for an organizer of the Mining Department of the I. W. W. I held four street meetings in Douglas, the first of which was a decided success. The others were more or less interfered with by the excitement over the Cananea strike. Many American workingmen expressed open sympathy with the striking Mexicans, and only a few blockheads in Douglas were ready to cross the border and risk their lives for Colonel Greene and the rest of the brigand capitalists responsible for the trouble. Quite a quantity of good literature was left in Douglas.

My next stop was at Tucson, where I encountered a spell of excessively hot weather, the thermometer registering more than a hundred in the shade every day while I was there. Tucson is the only town in Arizona where craft unions have any hold. The Southern Pacific has shops in Tucson and practically all the railroad brotherhoods are in evidence. Several building trades are also organized. Unskilled workers are mostly Mexicans. Whether on account of the excessively hot weather or the craft spirit of indifference, my street meetings in Tucson were poorly attended. Still considerable literature was sold at the meetings through the able assistance of two S. L. P. comrades, and a few applicants obtained for membership in the I. W. W. local.

After leaving Tucson I again visited Phoenix, Prescott, McCabe and Jerome, holding meetings and selling literature winding up the Arizona tour with a week's vacation amid the wonders of the Grand Canyon. Returning to California, I held successful meetings at Barstow, San Bernardino, Redlands and Riverside before arriving in Los Angeles. This week I am to move north again, to cover much of the territory previously gone over in California.

A summary of the visible results of this Arizona tour shows among other things total literature sales of $96.85, mostly in five-cent pamphlets. Among these were more than 300 copies of De Leon's "Preamble" address; about the same number of Debs pamphlets on Industrial Unionism, and a good assortment of other educational literature. About 75 of of the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference" were sold, copies of this valuable work being left in every place in Arizona that I visited. Nearly 90 names were added to the list of Weekly People readers. My agitation speeches aimed to cover the groundwork of S. L. P. and I. W. W. principles and tactics, with due regard for the "non-affiliation" clause in the I. W. W. preamble. I had a number of opportunities to address meetings of the Western Federation of Miners organizations, and took advantage of all such opportunities to urge the necessity of energetic mehods of education among the miners.

Alogether, I feel free to say that the Arizona tour has justified the plan of the Pacific Coast circuit, and now that the California S. E. C. is taking steps to follow up my work by putting a good canvasser in the field, comrades and sympathizers everywhere along the line are urged to contribute liberally for this purpose. Send all money for the Pacific Coast Circuit Fund to L. C. Haller, 409 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, California.

B. H. Williams.
Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending August 25, 165 subs to the Weekly, and thirty-one mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 196, were received.

Those sending five or more were: H. McGarr, Manchester, N. H., 25; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; A. Gillhaus, Colorado Springs, Colo., 6; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 6; R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O., 6; John Donohue New York, 5; F. Bombach, Boston, Mass., 5; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., $5.00; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., $5.00.

Comrades: Don't you think this is a poor showing for a week's work by the men of the S. L. P.? And, mind you, it is not an exceptional week, subscriptions have been running behind for some time past. Individually and collectively this is a matter of great concern and steps should be taken to call an advance all along the line. Just think of it, each party member has to send in but one sub a month to make a weekly average of which we could be proud. Are'nt you good for one new reader a month?

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

Literary agents of the Socialist Labor Party branches, and readers of the Daily and Weekly People in Chicago can secure S. L. P. literature and also back numbers of the People by addressing M. E. Kleiminger, literary agent, Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, 4014 Lake avenue.

SIGNATURES SECURED

New York Socialist Labor Party Now Ready for the Fall Campaign.

To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York:

Comrades:—

The State Executive Committee is pleased to announce the virtual end of the work of gathering signatures to the nominating papers, placing our State Ticket in the field. All of the organized and unorganized counties, with few exceptions, have been covered, and these are in the last stages of completion. We will have a big surplus over the 6,000 names necessary to file our State Ticket.

In the prosecution of this work, our speakers and organizers have gone into regions where the foot of the S. L. P. man never before trod. All over the great Empire State, from where Montauk Point juts her nose into the sea, through the Valley of the Hudson, to where the Mohawk meets the Hudson, on into the wilderness beyond where the Hudson is no more, but where countless little streams and brooklets contribute their tiny share to the grand river that flows out to the sea, and out along the shore of Lake Champlain, bordered by the Adirondack forests, and penetrating e'en into the fastnesses of these, along the border line of our sister nation, Canada, up the shore of the Saint Lawrence, back to the Valley of the Mohawk, along the banks of the Erie Canal, to Lake Erie and the Falls of Niagara, through the counties of the Southern Tier to where rise the pride of our neighboring commonwealth Pennsylvania, the Susquehanna and the Delaware, there triumphantly plodded our organizers and notaries, meeting the wage slave and getting his signature to the document that is their weapon and ours against capitalism, all ready and willing to lend a helping hand and to stand up and be counted with those who seek something more than "something now."

As they gathered these names, our organizers and notaries also spread the seed of revolt among the hitherto unenlightened proletariat, carrying to them a message of hope and inspiration in the future of the race, and while the ground had to be quickly covered, enough of solid propaganda work was left behind, that, if quickly followed up, will in the very near future redound to the great good and solid up-building of our party in the State. Here are the words of our State Organizer Rudolph Katz, in a report to your State Committee, covering this phase of the work. Read them:

"In sizing up the situation in the territory of twenty-four counties covered, I can say, after having had such opportunities as I did in interviewing hundreds of workingmen individually, that a clean spirit of class consciousness is found everywhere, and the agents of capitalism, masked as 'labor leaders,' will soon lose their evil influence.

"The iron workers especially are waking up. At Geneva, at Oswego, at Watertown, at Norwich, the ranks of the Industrial Workers will find new recruits.

"The paper mill workers everywhere are revolutionary and are ready to join a bona fide labor movement.

"Even among the railroad men, who are continually told by their grand masters, grand chiefs and other superlative betrayers, what a fine thing capitalism is, there are many who don't see it that way."

To reach these men and take up the work of the campaign, in order that we may extend our organization and poll enough votes to do away with the necessity of gathering signatures next year, is our present task. To these ends, the projected tours of our gubernatorial candidate, Thomas T. Jackson, and State Organizer Rudolph Katz, must be vigorously and generously sustained. The distribution of literature must also be taken up and pushed. The State Executive Committee urges the holding of general party meetings as soon as possible, in order that the party membership throughout the State may be roused to the necessity of more active work. The party in the State has thus far done nobly in this campaign. The work of gathering signatures has proven a great handicap, yet we have overcome it, and turned it to good use, in the interests of industrial unionism and Socialist unity. It now remains for us to carry the work so well begun to a victorious completion at the ballot box. Rally, men of the Socialist Labor Party. To work!! Gather funds; hold agitation meetings; distribute literature, and make the regaining of our standing on the official ballot the object of this campaign. New York State must set an example to all the workers in the land, just as the capitalist class in this, their Empire State, sends forth the word and sets the example to the capitalists of the nation. This is the Empire State of capitalism. Ours is the duty to make it the Empire State of Socialism.

Justus Ebert, Secretary,
New York State Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

PREFER JACKSON TO HEARST.

Poughkeepsie Workingmen Tear up Lists Of the Trust Buster.

Yonkers, N. Y., August 21.—I herewith render my report as to how I found things while on a tour of Dutchess and Putnam, to secure signatures for our state nominating petitions. The signatures were secured, all right; but as I made it a point to get men to sign the petition who would vote in support of Thomas A. Jackson and the other candidates thereon on election day, I did not have an easy job in Dutchess County One thing that I did discover in Poughkeepsie, in that county, was that the whole Social Democratic Party there is going to support Hearst. Several workers there who were for Hearst, I converted to our position. I got them to destroy the Hearst lists in their possesion, by convicing them that the Hearst movement was nothing but a lot of hot air, used to fill the balloons of old party politicians, such as Dr. Powell and Labor skate, Jack Bradley. Of Bradley, I will say more some other time.

A strong I. W. W. movement could be built in Pougkeepsie, if someone could stay there a week and organize.

In Putnam County, I was up against a hard proposition. There are only 3,000 voters there, and the only place where there are any factories is in Cold Spring. One half of the employees in them are not citizens, being Poles, Slavs and Italians, some with only their first papers. Many of the other mechanics are but recently from other states, and, are because of that fact disfranchised. Comrade R. W. Gaffney gave me good assistance on my first trip to Putnam County; Comrade J. A. Orme on my second. On this trip, we went to the East side of the County, but it was harder there. If we did find wage slaves, they were dissapointed with the old political parties and could not understand why we should oppose Hearst.

At Brewster, we met one wage slave who threw out his chest and told us he was a Republican and satisfied that we are having great prosperity now. Five years ago he did not possess a cow, but now he does. Could anything be more conclusive and convincing? His neighbor a locomotive engineer, was a man of a different opinion. He said the working class would have to come to the support of the Socialist Labor Party; and he was very glad of the opportunity to sign our list.

We are now paying attention to getting signatures in Westchester County.

Peter Jacobson.

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THOMAS H. JACKSON.

MICHIGAN:
Governor,
HERMAN RICHTER.

OHIO:
Secretary of State,
MAX EISENBERG.

INDIANA:
Secretary of State,
THEO. BERNINE.

CONNECTICUT:
Governor,
C. F. ROBERTS.

MINNESOTA:
Governor,
J. W. JOHNSON.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Governor,
JOHN DESMOND.

WISCONSIN:
Governor,
O. J. ROCAAS,
Of Hague.

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KUHN PHOTOGRAPHS.

A number of comrades having inquired for a photograph of Comrade Kuhn, we induced him to give a sitting for the benefit of the Labor News. The portrait is an excellent one, and many comrades who for years carried on the work of the Party in connection with Comrade Kuhn without meeting him face to face will no doubt be glad of the opportunity to get this excellent likeness.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADES UNIONS

EUGINE V. DEBS' CONTRIBUTION TO "THE WORKERS" SYMPOSIUM ON THE SUBJECT.

(From "The Worker" of July 28.)

The very limited time at my command makes it impossible for me to write an article on industrial unionism that will satisfactorily serve the purpose of the symposium of The Worker, and under the circumstances I can but hope to meet the general discussion, and even this may be but imperfectly accomplished.

Industrial unionism, as I understand it, is an outgrowth of modern industrial development; it means, primarily, the unification of all the industrial workers within one comprehensive organization, divided and subdivided into departments corresponding to their various industries, each supreme within its own jurisdiction, yet limited by, and subject to, the constitution and other enactments of the general organization, the purpose being prompt and efficient action and mobility of power in every movement, offensive and defensive, of the organized workers, in part or as whole, in all matters pertaining to their industrial interests.

Under this form of organization all the workers of a given employer, or in a given industry, however varied their trades or occupations, are compactly organized in the same body, while at the same time distributed among the various departments representing their several trades and occupations.

The superiority of this form of organization over the antiquated and impossible autonomic plan in this day of concentration is so apparent that argument would weaken rather than strengthen the proposition.

Next, industrial unionism is classconscious in character and revolutionary in aim, its mission being not only to mitigate the ills of the workers, but to abolish the wage-system and achieve complete emancipation. Without this character and ultimate end in view the mere solidarity of the trade amounts to nothing more than "pure and simpledom," and cannot properly be called industrial unionism. This does not mean that each member must be class-conscious and revolutionary, but that the organization must be so as a whole and so declare, as the Industrial Workers has done, in its organic law.

With this general understanding of what industrial unionism is—to which, I do not doubt, exception will be taken—the Industrial Workers of the World is the only American labor union of a general character organized upon the principle of industrial unionism.

The Industrial Workers has no "patent" on this "scheme," as some of its critics have facetiously charged, but it is so far the only union organized upon the industrial basis, with its militant character stamped upon it and its revolutionary aim boldly avowed and clearly stated in its fundamental law.

Up to this point I apprehend that there is but little difference of opinion among Socialists, in or out of the Industrial Workers or the Socialist Party.

The trouble begins with the revolt of the progressive element of its membership against the American Federation of Labor and, curiously enough, the most violent critics of this industrial secession from the American Federation of Labor in 1897 (beginning with the withdrawal of the Western Federation of Miners) themselves, two years later, in 1899, organized the political secession from the Socialist Labor Party.

They persist in asking us why we did not remain in the American Federation of Labor and "bore from within," and we ask them why they did not remain in the Socialist Labor Party and do likewise, instead of bolting and setting up a rival party.

They criticize and condemn us unsparingly for "dividing" the workers industrially and organizing "dual" unions. Then why did they divide the workers politically and organize dual locals?

Is revolt against a labor party a virtue and revolt against a labor union a crime?

Upon what principle of reasoning and by what rule of logic is the one commended and the other condemned?

The revolt against our secession from the American Federation was not only timely and wisely ordered, but simply inevitable, and in due time will be vindicated as a historical necessity.

Upon this point I feel strongly tempted to disgress sufficiently to make clear my reason for justifying the break with the A. F. of L. and the necessary argument in support thereof, which I am presumptuous enough to believe is conclusive and unanswerable, but neither time nor space will allow at this writing.

The Industrial Workers is on the bedrock and occupies the correct industrial attitude of the labor movement, while the American Federation of Labor and its allied bodies are on the shifting sands and will be compelled to seek quarter in industrial unionism or go the way of the Knights of Labor and its defunct predecessors.

Compare these two organizations for but a moment. The I. W. W. is revolutionary; the A. F. of L. reactionary. The I. W. W. is committed to the overthrow of the wage-system; the A. F. of L. is its main support. The I. W. W. recognizes the class struggle; the A. F. of L. denies it and has its Civic Federation to gloss it over and reconcile the wage-slave to his exploiting master.

How is it possible for a Socialist to choose the A. F. of L., which violently opposes everything he stands for, and attack the I. W. W., which loyally supports his principles and program?

Such a Socialist embraces the enemy who has repeatedly treated him with contempt and, figuratively, spat in his face, while hurling his anathema at the friend who would dissolve such an unclean relation that a true union of industrial and polotical force might be consummated.

It has been claimed that the I. W. W. does not favor political action. To silence controversy upon this point all that is required is the reading of its preamble. What a few individual members may think of the ballot is beside the point, the fact being, not only that the organization declares in favor of political action, but that a vast majority of its members are Socialists, if not party members.

For obvious reasons the organization had to declare against affiliation with any particular party. To have done otherwise would have entirely defeated the movement in its inception. When once there is but one working-class party the I. W. W. will, without a doubt, assume the proper attitude toward it, but in the meantime it is not only vain and silly, but untrue that the Socialist Labor Party is "dead," and the writer who makes that assertion does himself no credit by it. Quite sufficient proof that it is not dead is the attention given it by those who call it so, but if they really believe what they say it is hard to understand what satisfaction they find in kicking a corpse.

And now in the matter of recognizing and declaring in favor of the I. W. W., let me say that from the Socialist Party, as a party, the I. W. W. neither asks nor expects anything of the kind, and personally I am opposed to any such party action. It can result in no good to either and may, and probably will, cause harm to both.

This does not mean that I approve our party attitude toward the union movement. There is a mischievous interpolation in our declaration aimed at the A. L. U and negatively endorsing the A. F. of L.; and soon or later, the sooner the better, that clause, which never should have been inserted, will have to be stricken out.

What right has the party to meddle with the union and decide for the union whether or not its members may revolt against the capitalist misrule of its affairs? The same right that the union would have to dictate to the party in a similar matter.

Suppose the I. W. W. were to resolve that the members of the Socialist party have no right to break away from their party under any circumstances, would not our party members, the very ones who now support the same measure with reference to trade unions, resent it as mischievous, intermeddling and uncalled for impertinence?

The members of the I. W. W. are, as a rule, seasoned old unionists; they did not drop from the skies, nor come up out of the seas; they are not interlopers nor new beginners, but they are of the very heart and marrow of the labor movement, and I think their records as fighters and builders in point of time and character of service will compare favorably with those of their reactionary critics; and when credit is claimed for what has been done in the past, let it be remembered that the members of the I. W. W. figured in it all and are entitled to their full share of it.

In leaving the A. F. of L., after being long identified with it, we had good reason, and if time and space were not limited nothing would give me more pleasure than to go into detail upon this important point. A thousand evidences of the decadent state of pure and simple unionism appear on every hand, not the least of which is its abnormal growth under capitalistic patronage.

The United Mine Workers is dominated by the capitalist mine owners. The latter constitutes the financial agent of the former, collecting its dues and assessments, and if a member protests against this pure and simple arrangement he is expelled from the union and discharged by the mine owner.

A beautiful relation this is for a Socialist to sanction and the Socialist Party to endorse.

The grip of the mine owners upon the organized mine workers under the old regime will never be broken; only revolt will accomplish that end and revolt it will be in spite of the interposition of reactionists.

The railways unions specifically declare that their interests and those of the corporations are indentical and only a few weeks ago their grand officers and committee were before the president and congress protesting against rate legislation on the ground that "an injury to the corporation is an injury to its employees."

The railways unions are the auxilliaries of the corporations and implicitly do their bidding, and this relation is fixed and will never be altered or broken except by revolt. The same is true to a greater or less extent of all the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and they who support that body in its present attitude, honest though they be, are opposing and not advancing the true interests of the working class.

The Civic Federation is another excrescence in evidence of the rank growth of the A. F. of L. in capitalist favor, and of its allignment with capitalist interests, and this state of affairs is possible only at the price of treason to the working class.

The scores of separate national and international unions, the thousands of locals, the great army of big and little "labor lieutenants," ward heelers, and petty grafters, the conflicting jurisdictions and interminable wranglings, the monotonous round of defeated strikes and depleted treasuries, all bear testimony to the moribund state of the A. F. of L., and all of this vast array of officeholders, walking delegates and local "leaders" who are fastened upon the union and feeding upon its body are opposed to any change, and the mere mention of the I. W. W. is sufficient to fan their hostility into a mad frenzy.

The workers, at least, are getting wise and "onto" the game, and if there are not some serious breaks and radical departures in the coming twelve-month I shall certainly miss my prediction.

Our opponents have no right to charge us with "dividing" the working class. We are guilty of no such offense against unionism. To divide the workers implies preceeding unity, and this never exsted. Instead of dividing them, we are arousing them from their slavish submission to capitalist domination under the form and in the name of unionism.

Better a thousand times that labor is divided fighting for freedom than united in the bonds of slavery.

I have been following with interst the interchange between Comrade Boudin and Comrade Untermann. Comrade Boudin is insistent upon proof, which is quite proper in a controversy but some things are axiomatic and self-evident, and time spent in furnishing proof is simply wasted.

It seems to me that the essential points in Untermann's contention for industrial unionism are self-evident. It is true, as Boudin says, that Untermann's statements are mere assertion, but they are assertions of fact that cannot be successfully controverted.

I think it was Emerson who said that assertion is the highest form of argument. If I say the sun shines, that is mere assertion and at the same time a palpable fact. A man may be blind or shut his eyes and say: "Proves your assertion that the sun shines," but that would have no appreciable effect upon the obvious fact.

Ben Hanford comes in for his turn at the I. W. W., but makes no attempt at argument and his effort hardly rises to the level of ridicule. Ben is usually clever and original and always interesting, but his last column and a half of nonpareil must have been a keen disappointment to his friends. Of course Ben had to remind us that De Leon is a "liar" and a "blackguard," but this added little, if anything, to the tone or force of his weak and illtempered diatribe.

It is not infrequent that we hear complaint from our members of De Leon's so-called blackguardism, but I observe that these same members are ceaselessly fulminating against De Leon, and the language some of them use hardly qualifies them to take exceptions to billingsgate.

The fact is that most of the violent opposition of Socialist party members to the I. W. W. is centered upon the head of De Leon and has a purely personal animus and this attitude is so clearly wrong and so flagrantly at war with justice and common sense as to be not only weak, but pusillanimous and utterly indefensible. De Leon is not the I. W. W. although I must give him credit for being, since its inception, one of its most vigorous and active supporters.

It may be that De Leon has designs upon the Socialist party and expects to use the I. W. W. as a means of the disrupting it in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party, and if he succeeds it will be because his enemies in the Socialist party, in their bitter personal hostility to him are led to oppose and denounce the revolutionary I. W. W. and support the reactionary A. F. of L., thereby playing directly into his hands, and if the Socialist party is disrupted in this clash of trade unions, it will be the result of their own deliberate acts and they will have to bear the responsibility for it.

I know there are members of the Socialist Labor Party who are using the I. W. W. as a weapon to strike the Socialist party, but they will make little progress along that line unless our attitude is vulnerable and imparts to their blows the destructive force that of themselves are lacking.

I know, too, that there are members of the Socialist party who would scruple at nothing to destroy the Socialist Labor Party, but we must be carried away by neither of these extremes.

Let us pursue the straight course and stick without wavering to the clear-cut revolutionary movement, and hew to the line of industrial and political unity for the overthrow of wage slavery.

As for myself, I expect to remain, as I have always been, a loyal member of the Socialist party, but I shall continue to do what little I am able to unite all workers within one industrial union and one political party for the achievement of their emancipation.

HEROIC HOEHN!

HAVING LAID SOCIALIST UNIONISM LOW A DECADE AGO, HE RUSHES FORWARD TO DO IT ALL OVER AGAIN—DECLARES A TERRIBLE WAR ON THE HORRIBLE DEBS AND THE AWFUL HAYWOOD—EXPLETIVES, ABUSE, SOPHISTRY AND FALSEHOOD HIS RIGHTEOUS WEAPONS.

[An article by Hoehn in the St. Louis "Arbeiter Zeitung," Socialist Party organ, reprinted without comment in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" translated for The People.]

NEITHER DEBS NOR GOMPERS!

Afer the customary peevish objections to Gompers, et al., really doing what Hoehn, et al., have tried to do, that is use the A. F. of L. for political ends, the writer adds the following tirade against the Industrial Workers of the World, which, as everybody knows, was "born dead":

So Gompers has entered a right-about-face. However, we shall not be misled by this political change of front. The declaration of war against the capitalist parties, published by Gompers and the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. in March, cannot be withdrawn. For Gompers and his fellows there is no retreat. Now to the reverse side of the medal!

In 1894-5, Professor De Leon founded his industrial abortion (sic), the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." This creation, brought forth to the sound of the ear splitting howling of his retainers, could neither live nor die. It suffered from the colic and diarrhea, and in company with De Leon's political child of sorrow, the S. L. P., it rolled and tumbled about the sick bed until the sight was terrible to behold.

At last a savior hove in sight!

Through foolish leadership, occasioned by personal selfishness and shortsightedness of their officials, the Western Federation of Miners was induced, in 1897, to secede from the A. F. of L. A "Western Federation of Labor" was founded. In 1902 a convention was held in Denver. Instead of working to unite the organization with the A. F. of L., Father Hagerty, Eugene V. Debs, Ed. Boyce, et al., used all the power in their possession to widen the gap in the ranks of labor.—And this under the mantle of Socialism! By the use of phrases which were half-Socialistic, the delegates were chloroformed.

It was decided to change the W. L. U. to the A. L. U., push organization in the East and there carry on the war against the A. F. of L. in real earnest.

IV.

We gave timely warning, upon the receipt of a communication from the General Executive Committee of the American Labor Union in Butte, Mon., which looked to the misuse of the whole Socialist party for the purpose of upbuilding the industrial movement The edtior of this publication, as a member of the National Committee of the Socialist party, was one of the first to take the position dictated by the evil experience of the S. T. & L. A. In less than three years the American Labor Union, called into being with such eclat, was bankrupt. Nothing remained of it but the Western Federation of Miners.

Then what hapened?

There was a Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance on its deathbed!

There was an S. L. P. on its deathbed.

There was a bankrupt A. L. U.

What was to be done? In June, 1905, a conference was called at Chicago and there assembled in that city an aggregation of utopian Socialists, anarchists, academic Socialists without practical experience, A. L. U., S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. leftovers, who decided to establish a "Socialist industrial union" with the highsounding name of Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.). Eugene V. Debs was also there, and Prof. De Leon and Rev. Father Hagerty, who displayed a wheel of fortune on paper and proposed it as the basis of the new union.

V.

And now to work. "Go ye into every land and reach all peoples, and baptize them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost!"—

(Here follows a hopelessly meandering repetition of what has gone before.)

The I. W. W.! I. W. W. I. W. W. * * * The I. W. W. was about to follow the S. T. & L. A. to the grave, when the anarchistic capitalist Governors of Colroado and Idaho executed their Satanical plot, and, seizing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, dragged them to Idaho on the charge of murder.

For the I. W. W. the trumpet-call of martyrdom went forth in a manner similar to that which still proceeds from a peculiar type of anarchists in Chicago. By means of the sympathy aroused for Moyer and Haywood the I. W. W. was again somewhat vitalized, skillfully vitalized. And this sympathy which is common to all organized labor, is to be used to disrupt the old unions and break the bond of brotherhood which unites the labor movement.

VI.

St. Louis has certainly a progressive central body of the labor unions. Debs himself has spoken a dozen times to enthusiastic meetings of the C. T. and L. Union and the Socialist party. However, this did not deter him from addressing, on Sunday last, at Riverside Park, a meeting held under the auspices of a local of the I. W. W. which exists on paper only.

And how he spoke! Again and again he appealed to the Socialists and union men to break away from the old unions and join the I. W. W.

Lo, the cigarmakers, the printers, the carpenters, the brewers—to join an industrially organized body!

And of us it is demanded that in our labor paper we shall propagate such a monstrosity.

No, a thousand times no! We would not raise a finger to disrupt the hard-fighting labor union movement. Just now, when the Citizens' Alliance is doing its utmost to annihilate the trade union movement, it is our duty to say to the working class:

Be unified, unified, unified! We refuse to follow Gompers in his political balloon ascension, nor are we disposed to follow Eugene V. Debs adventurous industrial organization.

We fought De Leon and his plan at a time when the mass of the Socialist comrades still worshipped him.

We do not hesitate a single moment to say to Eugene V. Debs:

"Thus far and no farther. Unconsciously you are playing into the hands of the Citizens' Alliance."

VII.

In closing we might say that to the forefront of the I. W. W. there stands the same De Leonistic imbecile * * *

It was the same youngster who, in the Central Trades and Labor Union did the dirty work for the political riffraff * * * This was the man who arranged and managed the Debs meeting at Riverside Park! ! ! ! !

* * * Capitalist spy! ! ! De Leonite General! ! ! * * * Disrupters of Socialism * * * Citizens' Alliance! ! ! I. W. W. De Leonites * * Does Debs know nothing of all this?

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Pamphlet orders: I. W. W. Seattle, Wash., $8.00; Minneapolis, Minn., $5.16 Lansing, Mich., $5.00; Pittsburg, Kans., $4.00; B. H. Williams, Fruitvale, Cal., $4.38; A. Gillhaus, Colo. Springs, Colo., $7.35; Tacoma, Wash., $2.80; Cincinnati, O., $3.50; Butte, Mont., $1.10; Melborne, Australia, $9.28; Seattle, Wash, $3.50; Books: Cripple Creek, Colo $10.13; Johannesburg, S. A. $3.24; Vancouver, B. S. $2.50; Kendall, Mont, $1.00 Omaha Neb., $1.00; Chicago, $1.00; Sand Lake, Mich., $1.25; New Castle, Pa., $3.15; Palisade Colo $1.50.

The activity continues in the West. The inactivity in the East would lead one to think that the Social Revolution had been accomplished. Comrades of the East wake up! Your opportunities for agitation and organization are greater than in the West. Wake up.

The price of the new leaflet: "Who Shall Control Industry?" is $2.00 per thousand copies. Through a typographical error it was announced in the Daily People at $1.00 per thousand. The price is $2.00 per thousand.

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ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.
"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."
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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Fyont avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Weekly People

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

In proportion as society organizes itself, and rises in the scale, so does a shrinkage enter the private life of each one of its members. Where there is progress, it is the result only of a more and more complete sacrifice of the individual to the general interest. Each one is compelled, first of all, to renounce his vices, which are acts of independence.

—Maeterlinck.

THE LIE, ALL-PERVADING.

In the recent application for the custody by the mother of the sixteen-year-old son of William Corey, the divorced president of the Steel Trust, Miss Corey, William Corey's own sister, declared that her brother was not a fit person to bring up the lad; and the lady added, "I do not think any New York man is fit to have charge of a boy of his age." "Do you mean all New York men?" "I mean wealthy New York men." The qualification of "wealthy New York men" obviously implies men of wealth anywhere. Miss Corey's remarkable admission has since become the text for moralizing professors, press and pulpiteers to sermonize on. They are of opinion that the gilded youth has too much pocket money; they suggest less luxurious college clubs; they prescribe more democratic methods; etc. These opinions are of a piece with the cheese-paring policies that petty capitalism resorts to as preventives for the ruin of its business. They are up-to-date applications of Mrs. Malaprop's broom to sweep the flood of the Atlantic driven into her back-yard by a storm. The unfitness of wealthy men to bring up children is the consequence of a cause that no petty devices, no court-plasters, or salves, can remedy, any more than a plaster can affect a wooden leg. The cause is the LIE that pervades the capitalist's home, and all his surroundings into their remotest corners.

The child brought up in the capitalist atmosphere is bound to become a degenerate—with hardly an exception. Poisonous is the atmosphere inhaled at the hearths, and the purlieus of the hearths, where the Lie of capitalist society is of steady, continuous application. Under previous social systems, even under capitalism, when in its infancy, the necessity of popular suffering, universal well-being not yet being a possibility, found its palliation. The abstract Wrong had its temporary vindication, and the atmosphere of the ruling class was not wholly polluted. Even then the Wrong wreaked vengeance upon its beneficiaries. Now, however, when popular suffering is no longer a social necessity; now, when wealth is producible in such a vast mass that physical comfort is possible for all; now, accordingly, when human suffering no longer need be the lower rung of the ladder up which to climb to progress;—now, then, the continuance of class-rule is nothing short of Sin. The home whose sweetness is the distilled sweat of male, female and even child-labor; the home whose brilliancy consists in the light stolen from the eyes and the roses plucked from the cheeks of girls in factories; the home whose laughter is the bottled laughter, pilfered from the children of the poor; the home whose female chastity is paid for by prostitution as an "uneradicable evil"; finally, the home, whose Lie, some sober brow habitually blesses and approves with a text—such a home is a spreader of social pestilence. Such a home is the home of all "wealthy men." Such a home can not choose but blight the purest instincts born with its babe heirs, and mature them into degenerate monstrosities—into a Morgan, or a Thaw, a Depew or a Whitney, a Baer or a Wiliam Corey.

The emancipation of the Working Class implies the uprooting of the capitalist LIE, and the fumigation of society. Self-defence demands it. Nor, as the sermoninzings on Miss Corey's admission demonstrate, can the work of uprooting and fumigating be entrusted to the hands of the class and its lackeys who are themselves saturated with the LIE. The uprooter and fumigator must be the triumphant Working Class.

SHOWING ITS EARS.

From under the lion's skin with which the Gompers "Independent" "Labor" "party" clad its asinine body, and from under which it emitted some imitation lion-roars, there has now proceeded an unmistakable bray. "In case of Judges, for instance," so runs the latest pronouncement, "we could not nominate labor men, as labor men are not lawyers." What this utterance means is concisely explained in a passage of the address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," delivered in Newark, N. J., on April 21, 1904, by Daniel De Leon. The passage is:

> Who of you has not heard some workingman when told that some fellow workingman of his was nominated for Mayor, or for Governor, or for Congress, sneeringly say: "What's he? What could he do in Congress What does he know about law? Why, he wouldn't know how to move" (Laughter). The matter is serious, it is no laughing matter. The workingman who utters himself in that way is right and he is wrong. He is absolutely right when he considers that the workingman is not a fit man to handle the laws of the land; but he is wrong when he considers that that is a disqualification. In other words, he is wrong in supposing that the political mission of labor is to dabble with or tinker upon capitalist laws. And mark you, his blunder proceeds direct both from the Pro-Unionist industrial mental attitude and from the Anti-Unionist's political mental attitude. In this respect is realized into what errors the political Anti-Unionist drops in his own domain of politics, and into what error the industrial Pro-Unionist drops in his own industrial domain—due to the circumstance that both fail to realize that their various domains dovetail into each other.
>
> Open any law book, whatever the subject be—contract, real estate, aye, even marital relations, husband and wife, father and son, guardian and ward—you will find that the picture they throw upon the mind's canvas is that of everyone's hands at everyone's throat. Capitalist law reflects the material substructure of capitalism. The theory of that substructure is war, conflict, struggle. It can be no otherwise. Given the private ownership of natural and social opportunities, society is turned into a jungle of wild beasts, in which the "fittest" wild beast terrorizes the less "fit," and these in turn imitate among themselves the "fit" qualities of the biggest brute. No nuptial veils of lace or silk can conceal this state of things on the matrimonial field; no rhetoric can hide it on any other field. The raw-boned struggle is there. It is inevitable. It is a shadow cast by the angles of fact of the capitalist system. Now then, is it the mission of the labor or Socialist movement to continue or to uproot the material conditions that cast the shadow? Its mission is to uproot it. Consequently its mission cannot be to tinker at the laws that capitalism finds it necessary to enact. As well say that a housekeeper is unfit to clean a neglected house because she has no technical knowledge of the construction of the vermin that has been rioting in it, as to say that, because Labor has no knowledge of the technique of the vermin of capitalist laws, it is unfit to take the broom-handle, and sweep the vermin into the ash barrel of oblivion. (Applause). Accordingly, the political aspect of the labor movement spells REVOLUTION. It points out exactly the duty of the Socialist or class-conscious workingmen elected to office—no tinkering, no compromise, unqualified overthrow of existing laws. That means the dethronement of the capitalist calss.

Nine-tenths of the law of the land is judge-made. Unmistakable are the ears that are seen to protrude from under the lion's skin of bona fide Labor politics that the Gompers "Independent" "Labor" "party" has donned, when the words were brayed about the workingman's being disqualified, as a workingman, from seizing the broom-handle, and sweeping the vermin of capitalist law from any place, or any spot where it now holds high carnival.

THE "BLACK HUNDREDS."

There are two absolutely opposing sets of people who hold that Revolutions recruit their forces from the "submerged," the slum portion of the population. One of these sets consists of the upholders of "Law and Order," that is to say, of "things as they are," which means Usurpation. This set—arrogant in the enjoyment of the affluence which Usurpation has placed in their hands, and proud in the superiority of manners and culture that their privileged position bestows upon them—look upon Revolutions as "vulgar manifestations of the vulgar." To this set the slums represent the revolutionary forces; to this set "slum" and "revolution" are virtually identical. The other set is a division of the revolutionary forces themselves. This set, while justly returning with contempt the contempt of the usurpers for revolutions and revolutionists, hold to the theory that misery is the hot-bed of revolution. To this set the slums have a sacred odor. To them the slum is the ideal preparation for revolutions, and the source of revolutions' inspiration and numbers.

The "Black Hundreds" in Russia dispose of the arrogant pretensions of the former set, and of the serious error of the latter.

The "Black Hundreds" is an organization of assassins and incendiaries, set on foot by the supporters of the Czar, and recruited from the lowest elements of the population. The Russian Revolution, pre-eminently the offspring of Russian intelligence, born as it was in the Universities and propagated by an intensely serious and widely read portion of the people, is grappling with the Russian elite of government and long standing for wealth. In this struggle the Revolution, while grappling with the open enemy, finds itself assailed in the dark by the midnight assassin, picked up in the slums.

This phenomenon is nothing peculiar. Class-want furnishes the material basis for revolutions. The slum is the ashbarrel of society. It lacks class instinct. As a whole, the slum is a threat to Revolution. The denizens of the slum, demoralized by practice may side with the revolution at its inception, and might stay with it, but for the depraved habits that render it readily accessible to a bribe of the cheapest price. The moment it is approached by Usurpation it enlists readily. It knows instinctively that its vilest passions can be gratified by Reaction in a way that Revolution offers no chance.

The slum can and will aid Revolution only when the victory of Revolution is so obviously assured that the depraved elements of society realize that Usurpation can no longer keep it immune from punishment. Until then the slum can only betray the Revolution and stab it in the back.

Not the least of the lessons taught to the International Movement by the upheaval now going on in Russia is the appearance of the "Black Hundreds" as allies of ermine-clad Czarism.

BERGER AS MIDWIFE.

Agreeable to the promise, made last week, we take up this week the second of the two points, made by Victor L. Berger in his "Social Democratic Herald," against Socialist Labor politics, which he considers "Impossibilism." The second point made by the gentleman is that he is an "evolutionary Socialist." By implication, "evolution" is a thing repugnant to "revolution," and "revolution" to "evolution."

The fact is that, in the domain of social science, he who says "evolution," if he knows what he is talking about, contemplates EVENTUAL "revolution"; and he who says "revolution," unless he uses words without understanding them, contemplates PREVIOUS "evolution." If that which is termed "evolution" does not CULMINATE in "revolution," it is a fizzle; if that which is termed "revolution" is not USHERED IN by "evolution," it is a shot without charge. In fact, evolution is inconceivable without its culmination in revolution; nor is revolution conceivable without preceding evolution. Evolution and revolution are but stages of the same process of development. The one is cause, the other sequence. The one is the lightning flash, the other the thunder clap. No lightning, no thunder; no thunder, no lightning, somewhere. And the one breeds the other.

Much lies in the bearing of this biologic fact, which has its strict analogy in sociology.

In life, from the instant of impregnation, EVOLUTION sets in; when the hour of the ninth month sounds, REVOLUTION is due. If attempted before that hour, mother and child may perish; if it fails at that hour, the same catastrophe is imminent. Infinitely closer than a mere figure of speech is the simile between Society and Woman, between the forming foetus and a gathering new social system. In the womb of Society the evolution of the Co-operative Commonwealth has been going on—in this country, since the revolution that gave it birth. That evolution consists in the concentration of the means of production and distribution, apace with the perfection of the machinery that renders the concentration possible. As with Woman, all premature attempts for the deliverance of Society of the child with which it is big may prove fatal, likewise all delay when the social foetus is ripe. As with Woman, with whom, evolution having taken its course, and the hour of revolution having sounded, the child is born, not piecemeal, but complete, so with Society. The social evolution having ripened the fruit in the womb of society, the new social system is born complete, not in adult shape, any more than with man, yet complete; all at once; not piecemeal. Woe to Society, as to that hapless woman, upon whom the midwife should practice that bizarre conception of evolution according to which the child is to be brought to light one eye today, one leg to-morrow, the nose the third day, the entrails the fourth, and so on. The child would be charnel, and the mother would lie with it in the same coffin. Not by municipalizing or nationalizing this bakery to-day, that railroad to-morrow, yonder factory the third day, lavatories the next, and so on, will Society be delivered of the child of the Co-operative Commonwealth. As, in biology, so in sociology,—such a conception of the evolution before birth and of the revolution of birth, marks its holder unfit. He who were to hold such a conception in biology could not but be ignorant of the anatomy of the human body; to him who advances such a conception of social evolution, the book of social science is a sealed codex. As the human body is not the addition of a number of members, but an organic entity, neither is the Co-operative Commonwealth the sum of a number of parts, but an integral, organic whole.

The hour of the ninth month is sounding. Society is heaving to-day with the pangs of travail. The evolutioned child of the Co-operative Commonwealth, or Socialist Republic, is throbbing, and ready for the revolution of its birth.

If Mr. Victor L. Berger, instead of hanging out his shingle as a "Social Midwife," hung out his shingle as a "Physical Midwife," then out of love for one's friends, one would be forced to warn them against fetching in such a quack: he would widow their home and blast it with childlessness. No less baneful to the home of mankind, to pregnant Society, pregnant with the Socialist Republic, and to the child, now a-borning, would be the ministrations of the social midwife Berger.

It is to be hoped that if Theodore Stensland, the bank-president whose swindle is pronounced a "work of art," is captured, he will not collapse, but prove game, drawing his vindication from the unpunished and even admired crime that art and science are daily allowed to commit. If pictorial art is allowed to promote the swindle of advertisements; if chemistry is allowed to promote the swindle of adulteration; if theology is allowed to sanctify the plunder committed by the capitalist class, as the Rev. MacArthurs, the body parsons of the Standard Oil, daily do; if architecture can be made subservient to the vulgar and criminal instincts of the capitalist class, as has been revealed since the murder of White by Thaw;—if all this may be why should not art and science be utilized by a scientific and artistic Stensland?

Poor depositors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago! They land from the frying-pan into the fire. No sooner did they discover that they were defrauded by the choice collection of folks who ran the bank, and proceeded to protect their interests by hiring lawyers, than they found it necessary to organize for the purpose of "protecting themselves against the complications they fear from a squabble of the attorneys." These 22,000 depositors are about to make the discovery that the hiring of a lawyer, in order to redress a wrong, is like swallowing a cat by the man who had swallowed a mouse.

The Panama fraud, otherwise called the Panama Canal, is getting into trouble. Bishop, the chum of Roosevelt, who was paid $10,000 from the Federal Treasury to create public opinion in favor of the fraud, having been caught and removed, Mr. Bunau-Varilla has himself had to step forward, with half-a-page "open-letters" published in the press at advertisers rates, to "correct false impressions." With $150,000,000 in hand, to say nothing of the prospect of $150,000,000 more, the "ring" can pay a terrible lot of "open letter" advertisements to rifle the nation's pockets.

The Kaiser, it is said may visit "us." About six years ago "we" had a visit of the Kaiser by proxy. He sent his brother, Prince Frederick. The Prince was a type of his type. An "Admiral" in whose hands no sane man would trust himself at sea; a sinecurist, figure-head and sponge. Before that worthy our leaders of society, female and male, groveled in the dirt. A visit by the head center himself of what the Prince represented will set our Pillars of Society delirious with "self-respect," and they will drag the nation at their heels making it pay the piper.

An Italian by the name of Demario is discovered to have been implicated in the frauds that brought the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago to grief. Demario is back in Italy. Ten to one he was one of those thousands of Italians who land in America virgin in mind, and are forthwith polluted by the "cleverness" of the American capitalist class. Some of them, according to the testimonies in Congress on contested seats, are made to vote illegally, others, like Demario become "clever" enough consciously to join in frauds—and retire on the swag.

It is soberly announced that the agents of the District Attorney's office have "discovered" in Pittsburg "many escapades of Thaw, especially with girls." Such a discovery is almost a joke. Wherever the Thaws are, there are such "escapades" galore, "especially with girls," and as often with married women of their own class. Occasionally these "escapades" take the shape of "death from appendicitis."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—CHILD LABOR.

The gruesome question of child-labor presented itself early in Congress and kept bobbing up almost to the end of the session through a Senate bill to regulate child-labor in the District of Columbia. The keynote of the sentiment in Congress was given by Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota. He said: "One reason why I do not favor the bill now before the Senate is because families are often partially dependent upon the efforts of the young children for support. A widowed mother with a large family requires that her boys would sell papers on the street, or in some other manner to earn money. With a child-labor law the widow and the fatherless children might be starving while strong and hearty boys of thirteen or fourteen would be compelled to stand by and render no aid." It requires no very strong ear to hear the cannibal's licking of his chops at the prospect of a tender boy-stew, as Senator Nelson spoke, and as his words fell approvingly upon the ears of his fellow corporation lawyers and stockholders in our "House of Lords."

When one thinks of the Thaws; when one contemplates the rafts of idiotic looking cigarette-fiend youths of the rich; when one considers the young hunters after pleasure to whom neither the honor of woman, nor the innocence of childhood, nor the integrity of man, is any more than a toy to be made subservient to fun, so long as there is money to buy it; when the procession of these worthless beings files by before the mind's eye—all of them the product of pampered, idle childhood, the conclusion is inevitable that an idle child is the bane of the adult and a curse upon society. It is not, however, this consideration that moves the capitalist brain to contrive, and that silences the promptings of the human heart in him to tolerate, child-labor in the factories and in other money-making fields, to the detriment, as it inevitably is, of the child's physical, mental, and moral growth. Other reasons prompt the felony.

Child-labor is the most effective method for reducing the earnings of adult male labor. The capitalist is in for profits. Profits wax in the measure that the cost of production declines, along with the increasing productivity of labor. In the course of the headlong pursuit for profits, rendered inevitable by capitalism, the capitalist's hawk's eye falls upon the child and his hawk's claws fasten themselves into the child's tender flesh. The meat tastes good. The original course of pouncing upon the child is then gradually relaxed as too "strenuous," and thereupon a systematic process is resorted to of suctioning the child into the capitalist's claws and beak by methods that affect philanthropy and seem to run over with tender love. The wages of the bread-winner are steadily lowered below the standard, his health is impaired, his limbs are fractured, perhaps (and how often!) he is killed at work. Any thing more loving than to extend charity to the widowed mother or the crippled father by affording their child an "opportunity to support them"? Thus the child is forced, drawn and pushed, into the factory by an invisible hand, the same cruel hand that is all the more cruel because visible only as that of a charitable wages-giver. Thus the spectacle is explained of the Senators Nelson advocating, and the Miss Gertrude Beekses of the "Welfare (?) Department of the National Civic Federation" justifying the practice of child-labor with a logic that would shame a sophomore. The widowed mother is there. Widowed by the slow starvation of her husband, if not by an accident in mine, factory, or railroad yard that suddenly crushed him to pulp and blew him up into splinters. The widowed poor mother is there, left poor because of the starvation wages that alone capitalism, canting capitalism, afforded him while it chaunted through its nose hymns of "Glory on high." The obvious logical conclusion is, Stop the system by which mothers are left poor and widowed. But no, the very distress of these widowed mothers, that is, the very result of the criminal conduct of the Senator-Nelson class and of the class that hires the Miss Gertrude Beekses, is used as the excuse for child-labor. The very felony on the race is pharisaically made a pretext to undermine the future adult's health while still a child, and render him or her a prospective crippled parent, dependent, in turn, upon the immolation of their child for a crust. Thus child-labor is a link in the endless chain of capitalist cannibalism.

Well has capitalism been styled refined cannibalism. The cannibal who was told by a missionary that it was cruel to eat up human beings, babies in particular, answered: "It may be cruel, but it is very nice, babies in particular." The cannibal makes no bones, he is frank and manful about it; the capitalist minces the matter, he is sneaky and cowardly; he perpetrates cannibalism in refined style; he calls it "benevolence," and weeps crocodile tears over the poor widowed mother of his own manufacture.

The wholesale resignation of the Russian police indicates one of two things; first, that the revolution is spreading so rapidly as to terrify these outposts of officialdom; or, second, the revolution is hastening the proclamation of a dictatorship, with the army as the sole instrument of repression. Either way, there is cause for rejoicing. If the wholesale resignations are a sign of the revolution's victory, in spite of the reaction alleged to have followed the Duma's dissolution, the Czar is in a bad way; if they are the preliminaries of an enforced dictatorship in the Czar's interests, so much the worse for the Czar, for, in the event of the proclamation of a dictatorship, even the conservative elements will be constrained to work more vigorously for his overthrow. It's a case of "Heads I win; tails you lose," as far as Czarism is concerned.

The admission must be made, and it should be made frankly, that Socialist tenets need revision. The Socialist tenet long has been that the capitalist class becomes steadily smaller. By the light of recent revelations this is an error. The positive discovery of the rafts of folks, some of whom seek to transform $1-bills into $100-bills, others of whom start poor and then run away leaving banks behind with artistic liabilities amounting to $1,000,000, still others of whom sell "vast tracts of land that exist only on imaginary maps,"—all of whom seek to make something out of nothing, and to live without working, proves Socialist tenets defective. The capitalist class is growing more and

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Much speculation is rife in the West and the South on the probable effects of the large wheat and cotton crops. In both, the prospects of a superabundance that may mean loss is being considered. All of which is typical of capitalism, with its production for profit. Under this arrangement, the more that is produced, the more the producer stands in fear of poverty. What an insane system, to be sure! Away with it! Let us have a system in which the superabundance of production will insure greater stability and well-being. Such a system must substitute production for use for that of profit—Socialism for capitalism.

Jerome announces himself willing to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor—provided he is left "untrammeled." The tune is an old one. "Untrammeled" was Jerome when he ran last year for District Attorney, and let the insurance rascals go free; let the New York Central Directors escape; allows New York packing house outrages to go unpunished; permits tenement houses, that are positive pest holes, to draw rent for precious elites; shuts his eyes to violations of the factory law; etc.; etc; etc. No one need doubt Jerome's readiness to run untrammeled.

An armed uprising has started in Cuba against the Government. If a committee of investigation could be gotten up to investigate the affair it will be found to be the child of American capitalists who, by wading through blood, expect to bring about American intervention, and then annexation—and then? New and nearer fields than the Philippine Islands for a raft of colonial satraps, railroad schemes, etc., etc., etc.

Curious are the recent occurrences in Brownsville, Texas. A Negro squad of regulars, soldiers stationed at Fort Brown, raided the town. The regulars are drilling. Why go so far as the Philippines to acquire the habits of organized bandits? The thing can be acquired right here—despite all protests from the people of Texas.

The campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York should be called the "panhandlers' campaign." When a panhandling Jerome and an equally panhandling Hearst can start calling each other "political panhandlers" the campaign is clearly enough christened.

"Law and Order" in Russia is in a bad way. Seeing that the people refuse to be Law-and-Ordered to Siberia, into prisons and upon scaffolds for expressing their thoughts and declining to be plundered, they are administering to "Law and Order" plentiful doses of its own medicine.

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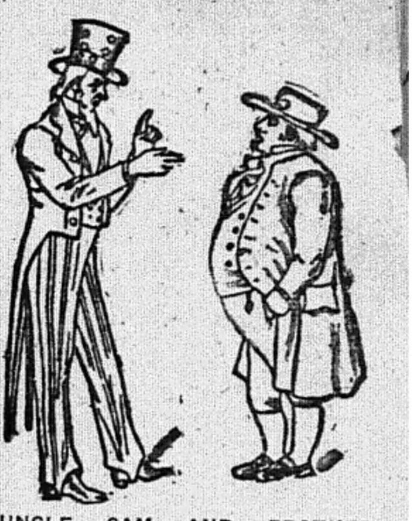

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. He was espousing the rights of the working class.

UNCLE SAM—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why certainly. In view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery—

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due to a large measure to their extravangance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hrad work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you to first agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinese.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinese?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant [illegible]ward; I don't carry a pigtail; [illegible] to my shirt, I don't wear it out[illegible] my trousers. You are off your b[illegible]

U. S.—But you will agree tha[illegible] premises were right my conclus[illegible] you are a Heathen Chinese wou[illegible] right too, wouldn't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and [illegible] the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you were a Heathen Chinese.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Every one of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extraavgance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem; well—hem

U. S.—Stuck? Well, proceed on his "immorality."

B. J.—Hem; hem—well—

U. S.—Stuck again? Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem; hem. Well—

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now see here, even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman over $1 a day the year around. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is the result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machineery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. I economy were a wealth producer th the workers would be millionaires ; the millionaires would be paupers. J invest in some Labor News Compa and Socialist Books; the reading them will have upon your head the effc of a duster in a neglected house.

The People is a good broom to bru the cobwebs from the minds of tl workers. Buy a copy and pass it aroun

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

PUTTING IT TO GOOD USE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Some time ago, I collected $7 among St. Louis comrades for the purpose of starting a fund for a stenographic report of the next I. W. W. Convention. Upon inquiry I find that it is not intended to publish such a report this year. The Illinois S. E. C. has therefore decided to place the amount collected in the National Agitation Fund.

Walter Goss.

Belleville, Ill., August 16.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I endorse the contention of Brother W L. Benessi of the Socialist Party of Michigan, in a letter in last week's People, who "SEES THE MOTE IN OTHERS' EYES." Truly he sees but a mote, but let us acknowledge that much. But when he says: "The character of a class movement depends upon the principles on which it stands," I demurr most strenuously, for the reason that while most of the Socialist Party organizations stand upon a more or less strictly Socialist platform, they have adopted TACTICS that lead directly towards the prolonging and perpetuation of the capitalist system,

As in New York State they have inscribed Socialist principles on their banner, but they march shoulder to shoulder with the capitalist and corrupt American Federation of Labor, against the militant army of Socialism, against the emancipation of Labor. Let us give credit to the Socialist Party of Michigan for the adoption of those four resolutions, and let us encourage them to proceed to march in that direction. For if they do—they and we—will meet and join hands in the near future.

But let our honest and progressive friends of the Socialist Party not forget that they are a minority in their party, that the majority is in opposition to those four resolutions, that their party, the Socialist Party, was organized by the fakirs of the A. F. of L. who broke away from the Socialist Labor Party in order to prevent the creation of a trades union organization of the Industrial Workers of the World type, and that the Socialist Party as a national party has no claim to the name of a Socialist party unless she cleans her skirts of the A. F. of L. fakirs, who, while creating the Socialist Party, are still in control of the same, and will not allow those four resolutions to be adopted. On the contrary, those four resolutions will cause the fakirs to disrupt the Socialist Party as they disrupted the S. L. P. and for the same reasons.

Jos. H. Sauter.

New York, August 16, 1906.

ORGANIZATION IN DAYTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am glad to let you know that a branch of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation was formed here with eleven charter members. Jergasius and Stein of Cincinnati were here, and we held two open air and indoor meetings, and the result is that we have broken the ground among the Hungarian wage slaves. We want to get in contact with our American comrades in this city and will take steps to look them up.

C. S.

Dayton, O., August 19.

WHY THE JEWS ARE SOCIALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We want to furnish the readers of The People with a good hearty laugh. The following incident occured at our last Sunday night meeting. It will show that the Irish are not the only quick-witted people, but that the Jew can make a good retort to an antisemite, or any smart Alex just as well. In our last report we wrote about the questions fired at Jack Billow; all stale ones and answered for the ninety-ninth time. But the following is a new one; is was evidently asked with malicious intent.

After an addres by comrade Mager in Yiddish, followed by comrade Justh, Jack Billow, the "Ghetto Orator," took the platform. Questions being called for Mr. Smarty asked the following: "Why do the Jews play such an active part in the Socialist movement the world over?" Knowing that the purpose of the questioner was not information, but to incite race prejudice, Billow answered him accordingly.

Billow said "most Jews don't like to work hard themselves, but leave such work to contented slaves like yourself. To get out of slavery they go into business, or buy gilt edged stocks, (goldbricks). But lo,! To-day they find that in spite of fires and fire sales, cheating etc., etc., the big trust gets the best of them, until they are forced again into the ranks of wage slaves. After these practical experiences, and due to the propaganda of the Socialists, the Jews become discontented wage slaves. They see that under Socialism they would have a chance to gratify their desire to hold and own shares. That is the reason why they work for Socialism as they never did before. And those shares will not be gold bricks either; but shares in the tools of production, which no capitalist sheriff can sell at auction. That is the reason why you find them in the Socialits ranks, figthing side by side with workers of all lands, to educate, agitate and organize the workers of the world; so that once for all we may stop all exploitations."

The crowd was satisfied, all right. The fellow skidooed.

One Who Was There.

Chicago, Ill., August 21.

FRATERNITY IN HISTORIC ONEIDA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find $10 for the State Agitation Fund, donated by Section Oneida County, (Utica.) The Section had an outing on the 19th inst., which was a great success, twenty-five members of the Italian Socialist Federation were present, upon invitation. They brought four musicians along, which helped greatly toward the success of the affair.

Fraternally,
Wm. Wuest, Organizer.

Utica, N. Y., August 20.

AS TO THE HAYWOOD NOMINATION

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the action of the Colorado State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, in the matter of the nomination of Wm. D. Haywood has been published, I wish to say a few words upon the subject. The action of the State Committee is not in my opinion in conformity with the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. It is true that the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado had to do something in this coming election to prove to the master class the solidarity of the revolutionary forces of this land. If there was a time when one man could bring two factions together, now is the time, and Haywood is the man who could have done it, at least in Colorado. When the Socialist Party nominated him as their candidate for Governor, Wm. D. Haywood, knowing no doubt that the Socialist Labor Party is also in the field, could have notified the Socialst Party that this is a war, this fight in Colorado; and in order to effectively hold back the striking arm of the Capitalist class, the Workers must put up a united front. In other words, Wm. D. Haywood could have demanded the joint nomination of both parties, which no doubt, could have been secured. By such action, both factions would have been brought together to work as one against the united forces of the Czars of Colo.; not only in this particular fight in Colorado, but probably remained in the field to fight the capitalists of this nation, until the workers came to their own.

For reasons unknown to us, Wm. D. Haywood did not take hold of this splendid opportunity offered for uniting the revolutionary workingmen of both parties.

Should the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado go out of existence as a result of this campaign, this action of the Colorado State Executive Committe in advising the Socialist Labor Party members to leave the party and supoprt the Socialist Party, means that the Socialist Party as such is in reality a bona-fide revolutionary party of Socialism. If they had in mind to give Wm. D. Haywood their support, which he, as a victim of this present system, justly deserves, and at the same time repudiate the Socialist Party, they could have nominated a ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, with Wm. D. Haywood for Governor. True enough, the Socialist Labor Party prohibits the nomination of non-members. That could have easily been overcome. Many things are done at critical times, which the party members, in due time, either uphold or condemn. Now supposing that the Colorado Socialist Labor Party comrades could have their ticket headed by Haywood, and such action was submitted to a referendum vote of the party members, no doubt that membership would have upheld the Colorado comrades. That would have not compromised the Socialist Labor Party, and, at the same time, could have shown the workers that we are honest in our fight against capitalism and permit no technical points of our constitution to stand in the way when it is necessary to be united on any truly important and special occasion.

In my opinion, both the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado and Wm. D. Haywood haven't done the proper thing at the proper time. Hoping that this matter will if possible be straightened out by the Socialist Labor Party,

Yours for solidarity
Jack Billow.

Chicago, Ill., August 16.

THE SHARE OF LABOR.

I

To the Daily and Weekly People—I believe both Alexander Kaiser's and the editor's criticism of "J. G. K.'s" use of "Business Man's" figures in "The Sun" away off. "J. G. K." has truly made a mistake in his use of the figures, but it was in the way of doing the working class and not the capitalist class an injustice. I also do not attach much value to "Business Man's" figures, for reasons which will appear; but such as they are, will use them, and although I am not from Missouri, if my use of them is not correct some one will have to "show me." Let us take one item after another.

The first is: Capital invested, $9,846,,628,564. This represents the surplus wealth, or some of it, plundered from the working class, and held by the capitalist class in the shape of the machinery of production and distribution, reserve cash, etc.

The second is: Number of wage-earners, 5,321,389. I have seen it mentioned that the number of wage-earners and would-be wage-earners is about 20,000,000, and if this is so, as I believe it is, the per capita share of the working class is a mere beggar's portion.

The third is: Total wages paid, $2,330,587,010. This item may be just as valueless as the preceding one, but we will have to use it and bear in mind that the total amount of wages paid is $2,330,587,010.

The fourth is: Cost of materials, $7,360,993,418, and this is where the hitch occurs. Under this head is often enumerated new machinery, buildings, etc., as well as raw materials, which new machinery, etc., remain the property of the capitalist class and are in future included with "capital." But supposing that the $7,360,993,418 cost of materials represents that amount of raw materials to be worked up into finished products, do Comrade Raiser and the editor imagine that these raw materials were procured from some foreign source—from the capitalist class in the moon or the planet Mars—instead of from out the capitalist system right here on Earth, and that the capitalist class had to plank down the above amount cold cash in order to get them, and was therefore just that much out of pocket? It would seem so, from their reasoning. In "Value, Price and Profit," Karl Marx very ably throws the light on the fact that the only quality that gives value to a thing is the amount of social labor expended upon it. Raw materials, as such, have no value until labor is expended in procuring and hauling them to the place where they are to be subjected to the processes of manufacture. This procuring and delivering to the manufacturing capitalist of raw materials is a capitalist enterprise, the same as any other, and is subject to the same general laws of capitalist production. Wage slaves are paid wages for their labor power in procuring and transporting the raw materials by capitalist who derive profits thereform. The said wage slaves are probably exploited to the same degree as other wage slaves, getting about one-fifth of the value of their product—which, remember, is already included in the total wages paid, mentioned in the third item. And now instead of deducting from the income of the capitalist class the cost of materials, we must add thereto their four-fifths profits, a matter of $5,888,794,735.

The fifth is: Value of products, $13,039,279,556, and the difference between this amount and the amount of wages paid represents the extent to which the capitalists as a class have sand-bagged and robbed the workers as a class for the time being.

To recapitulate: According to the figures presented, we find that the capitalist class, besides the sleeping or idle wealth, is in possession of the following active wealth:

Capital invested	$ 9,846,628,564
Profits on materials furnished by capitalists to other capitalists ..	5,888,794,735
Value of products	13,039,279,566
Total	$28,774,702,865

Out of all this wealth in sight, every bit of it the product of working class skill and labor power and blood and tears, the working class gets the measley amount paid to it in wages, viz., $2,330,587,010; and how much of his percentage of this bone-thrown-to-the-dogs the lucky wage-slave who is allowed to share in it can keep the capitalist class from getting back again, let him make answer.

We must not allow our brains to get tangled up with capitalistic far-as-your-nose reasoning. It is perfectly right to deduct from the item "Cost of materials" the wages paid for the labor power used in procuring and delivering the materials, as one-fifth; the rest must stand. It may not show on the credit side of the ledger of the manufacturing branch of the capitalist class, but on the credit side of the entire capitalist class it shows up clearly enough. And in such manner Socialists should at all times consider these matters. Always the entire capitalist class as against the entire working class, and vice versa.

Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., August 16.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The reading of comrade Workingman's criticism of my previous letter to The People of August the 14, caused much amusement to me. He earnestly warns us not to be short-sighted, but, unfortunately, fails himself to keep close to the warning. Let us follow him step by step in his discussion.

The first item is capital invested, $9,846,628,564. On this point I have not anything to say.

The second item is, number of wage earners, 5,321,389. On this point comrade W. entertains much doubt as to the correctness of this figure, as some estimate the number of wage workers about 20,000,000; and if this is so then the per capita of the working class is far less than $436. But this remark has no bearing on the subject in dispute, because, first, here the validity of figures given out by capitalist bueraus is not questioned; and, second, the figure 5,301,389 does not pretend to represent all the workers employed in so-called "gainful occupations," but only those engaged in mannfactures. There is yet left a great number of workers in agriculture, transportation, domestic service, and other departments of activity. But as their wages are not included in the item of wages paid in manufactures, their numbers at present, do not interest us.

On the third item, wages received, $2,330,587,610, we don't need to dwell.

Now about the fourth item, cost of materials, $7,360,993,418, it is true that the materials used are not fetched neither from the moon, nor from Mars, but are made by the sweat and blood of the workers. Again I admit (though not universally) that materials or any commodity at large is a value because it contains a certain amount of imminent or crystalized social labor power. So far all is right. But the conclusion derived from this truth is wrong, as it is wrong to reason, because 2 is a facter of 6, it follows that 2 is equivalent to 6. Comrade W. contends that the cost of materials shall not be deducted from the total value of products because materials in their term are created by the workers. But this is a great error, because 1) not the whole value of materials, $7,360,993,418, is created in this same year; 2) a considerable part of the materials used in created by agricultural workers, whose numbers nor wages are included in the figures we deal with; 3) assuming that the whole value of materials is created by the same workers in the same year, then comrade W. is not right; because in the total value of products produced, $13,039,279,566, is included the value of the same articles as the many times as the many stages that they pass through in the course of production; or, in other words, as many times, as there are bosses, to whom they pass before reaching their final form. To make this point clear I will give an illustration.

Suppose a mine owner pays in wages for 1000 tons of coal dug, $10,000. Now, if the worker for each dollar received in wages, produced five dollars worth of commodities, then the coal produced is worth $50,000. Then this coal, we assume, passes to the owner of the smelting mill. He again pays his workers $10,000 in wages, and consumes, in producing iron, the whole amount of coal, namely $50,000 and in return, gets iron worth $50,000 + $50,000, or $100,000. Now, what do we get in result?—wages paid by the capitalist—$20,000; the value of products produced by both, $150,000. And here is the hitch. The real value of wealth produced is worth only $100,000; but we get in our result $150,000; and to get the result $100,000, we must subtract the $50,000 that the second capitalists paid the first for the materials, and which are already included in the product of the second capitalist $100,000. The same thing happens with the $13,039,279,566.

If comrade W. will prove that the value $13,0039,279,566, represents only the value of the product finished, ready for the market, then I must admit that he is right, though to a certain extent, for reasons one and two, in the item.

The fifth item is the value of products, $13,039,279,566. Here comrade W. goes no further than "J. G. K.," as both accept the sum $13,039,279,566 as the value created directly by the 5,321,389 workers for one year; and, consequently, according to both, the working class gets 17.8 per cent. of their total product. Here I think it convenient to ask comrade W. why he does not add to the number $13,039,279,566, the number $9,846,628,564, capital invested, so long as the latter number, no doubt, is the result of the toil of the workers? Then we would get the share of the working class equal to 10.2 per cent.

In his capitulation comrade W. reaches the climax of fair reasoning. Here, showing the number of values possessed by the capitalist class, beside their sleeping wealth, he throws in the number $5,888,794,735, which represents four fifths of the value of materials used, notwithstanding the fact that this number constitutes already a part of the $13,039,279,566, that enters into the total amount $28,774,702! Shades of Aristotle!

Before closing this letter, I want to remark upon the vague manner of naming things that comrade W. allows himself to indulge in. For instance, I could not comprehend what he means by the phrase, the income of capitalists. Does he refer to the sum, $13,039,279,566, or the sum $5,778,266,148, which is left after subtracting from the first, the value of materials, $7,360,993,418. Neither meaning holds good, and does not coincide with his further use of them.

Alexander Raiser.

New York, August 21.

FRED DRESSEL.

Whereas, the course of industrial development of this country, in its effect upon the members of the working class, tends to curtail the liberty, lessen the happines and hasten the untimely death of working men and working women, and,

Whereas, we, the members of Machinists' Local Union No. 25, Industrial Workers of the World organized for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system, that is, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution that makes such conditions possible, again have our attention called to this deplorable condition of affairs by the sudden demise of our beloved brother and friend, Fred Dressel, and,

Whereas, Brother Fred Dressel, not only as a member of the working class but as a hard worker for the cause of his class, the abolition of the present industrial tyranny; together, with his manly character, and pleasing personality, well earned the esteem, and firmly welded the bonds of comradeship with those of the working class movement with whom he worked shoulder to shoulder for the realization of the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, therefore, be it,

Resolved, that we, the members of Machinists' Local Union No. 25, I. W. W., in regular meeting assembled express our heartfelt grief at the loss inflicted upon the Working Class movement by the untimely death of Fred Dresesl; furthermore, be it,

Resolved, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local Union and published in the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

S. T., MERIDEN, CONN.—There is no such thing as "the public press." The press, usually referred as such, is private undertaking for private profit, the same as any other peanut stand. The "public press" is less public than the railroads. You may compel the railroads to carry you. You cannot compel the "public press" to publish what you want. Each of those papers is a law unto itself.

F. C. D., VICTORIA, B. C.—No, Mr. Leffingwell did not respond to the challenge of paying a $10-bill for every time the words "infamous," "inhuman," "hypocrite," "scapegoat," etc., etc.,—words that have no meaning unless rooted in the Sense of Right and Wrong—can be produced in the works of Marx and Engels.

T. I. C., DES MOINES, IA.—Now to your second question—

The Socialist Party folks who praise the British Laborite political movement, with all its voting for the military budget in Parliament, and congratulating John Burns for accepting a cabinet office by the grace of a capitalist-feudal Government cannot consistently denounce the Gompers "Independent" "Labor" "Party."

F. T., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—No, good friend, 'tis not always dishonesty on the part of the clergy that causes them to pronounce Socialism impracticable. There are not a few good men among the clergy. But these good men are ignorant. Their experience with Christianity has made them pessimistic. Long as they have been at it, crime grows over their ears; they realize that it may change form but retains the essence. They have not fathomed the Truth that where economic conditions are bad, virtue is a rare flower. They see vice beating them and they despair of what they call "human nature." That explains the hostile attitude of many a clergyman towards Socialism.

W. D., DETROIT, MICH.—The materialist conception of history ignores no part of matter. The intangible X-Ray is as much a part of matter as logs of wood.

P. F., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Scratch a capitalist and you have an anarchist. There is no act of illegality he will not commit to make a dollar.

F. M. D., LINCOLN, NEB.—A party-owned press by no means implies a national party press. The two are separate things. There can be a party-owned press without a national press. By a party-owned press we understand a press that is owned exclusively by party members, and over which whomever gets, or is put, out of the party ceases to have such ownership. An incorporated body cannot be the owner of a party-owned press. Any day the membership of the body may change and the change does not annul the ownership.

F. U., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—What you need is a tonic to memory. You re-quote correctly the quotation from Marx with which we headed the article in answer to your letter—"Only the trades union is capable of setting on foot a true politial party of labor"—and two pages later you forget all about it saying: "I have not, since I began studying the labor movement, found any of the teachers of scientific Socialism lay any important stress upon the necessity of an economic organization." What does the Marxian passage imply if not the necessity of economic organization? Or is Marx, perhaps, not a "teacher of scientific Socialism"? Fact is, you forget a minute later what you said a minute before. Sound reasoning is impossible where memory is so bad as not to be able to keep a fact in mind. Take a memory-tonic.

D. J., BOSTON, MASS.—No Republican or Democratic spell-binder will allow a question on the source of his information. The "facts" he cites are purely "platform facts."

F. C. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.—America has not yet a "Black Hundred," strictly speaking. The thing will come, however.

Next question next week.

S. T., ELIZABETH, N. J.—A short definition of the capitalist that any one could catch on quickly?—Here goes: A capitalist is a man who looks for a living without any work performed for the same. Thus the tramp and the capitalist are the two opposites that meet.

E. F. S., BUTTE, MONT.—It was the historian William Stubbs, who, although a clergyman, spoke of "the working, i. e., drunk and disorderly classes."

W. W., NEW YORK.—There is, for instance, the old legal maxim: "Use thy own in such way as not to injure others." The capitalist cannot possibly use his own without injury to the working class. The moment he ceases so to use his own in that way, it vanishes. Thus capitalism is grounded on wrong-doing.

E. L., DUNDAS, ONT.—We know of no Socialist post cards for transmission through the mails. That should be a chance for some artist in the Movement.

J. K., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Political parties are good, bad and indifferent. They may be evils, but then they are necessary evils. The essential feature of a political party is "organization." The political organization is needed for its special work. Much has been said in their favor, much against. No absolute praise or criticism is absolutely correct. Lord Rosebery, for instance, said of parties in England, that they are "inevitable as the fog and mean the rule of the few fit, the accidentally not fit and the glaringly unfit." This is a humorous way of putting it. Like all jokes, it is only approximately true.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Continue sending articles.

W. N., NEW YORK CITY; L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. T., SEATTLE, WASH.; S. S., NEW YORK CITY; S. B., DENVER, COLO.; F. H. C., BLY, OREGON; P. K., KANSAS CITY, KANSAS; INQUIRER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Matter received.

The Miners' Magazine

RADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for $1.20 per year.

Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held Friday, August 24, 1906, at 2-6 New Reade street. Present, Zolot, Katz, Crawford, Schwenk, Schmidt, Jacobson, Olson, Heyman, Walsh, Vaughan. Absent, without excuse, Coddington, Teichlauf and Wolf.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The financial report showed receipts: $73.32; expenditures, $62.93.

The Press Committee reported progress. The managers of the Labor News Company and of "Der Arbeiter" presented verbal reports, which were received. L. Abelson, organizer of Section New York, was then heard with reference to keeping the Labor News Company store open evenings, per recommendation of the General Committee of Section New York. It was moved and seconded that the position of the manager be supported.

Correspondence: From National Organizer August Gillhaus, on his work at Cripple Creek, Colo., and consequent deportation. It was moved and seconded to make a special call for funds to carry on the work of the Party in Colorado. From Section Schenectady, a proposition to amend the Party Constitution. It was moved and seconded to print same in The People. From St. Louis, Missouri S. E. C. asked instructions as to mode of procedure with regard to placing a State ticket in the field. It was advised to nominate a ticket, under the name Socialist Labor Party and file same with proper officials. From Duncan, Washington, his work there as organizer and the state of the movement. The Section in Seattle was reported as having increased in numbers from twenty-two to fifty-five in two months. Sales of literature were large and interest growing. From State Organizer Fox on the situation in Ohio with special reference to Dayton.

The National Secretary was instructed to require a semi-monthly report from all salaried Party organizers on the state of the movement. Adjourned.

Timothy Walsh, Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFERENCE.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts will hold its State Conference on MONDAY September 3, in room 1, People's institute, 1165 Tremont street, Boston, to nominate candidates for State officers for the fall campaign. All party members are requested to attend. The conference will be called to order at 9:30 a. m.

John Sweeney.
Secretary.

TOUR OF THOMAS H. JACKSON

New York Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor,

September 1, 2, 3, Buffalo; 4, Niagara Falls; 5, Lockport; 6, Batavia; 7, Rochester; 8, Geneva; 9, Auburn; 10, Oswego; 11, Watertown; 12, Syracuse; 13, Canastota; 14, Rome; 15, Utica; 16, Utica or Herkimer; 17, Ilion; 18, Gloversville; 19, Amsterdam; 20-21, Schenectady; 22-23, Troy; 24, Mechanicsville; 25, Fort Edward; 26, Glens Falls; 27, Sandy Hill; 28, Ticonderoga; 29-30, Albany.

October 1, Hudson; 2, Kingston; 3, Poughkeepsie; 4, Newburgh; 5-6, New York; 7, Brooklyn; 8, Yonkers; 9, Port Richmond; 10, Jamaica; 11, Middletown; 12, Port Jervis; 13-14, Binghamton.

The Sections, individual Comrades, friends and sympathizers, along the line of this tour, are earnestly requested to co-operate in making it a success.

New York State Executive Committee.

CHICAGO ATTENTION!

Daniel De Leon on Working Class Politics at Apollo Hall, 262 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday evening, September 12, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party.

Admission 10 cents at the door.

Workingmen! Here is a chance for you to hear one of the most able exponents of the Socialist philosophy. Don't miss it. Come and Bring your Friends.

BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, August 31—I and Broadway streets, So. Boston.

Thursday, September 6—Bowdin sq., Boston.

Monday, September 10—Central sq., East Boston.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the past week there were received for this fund the folowing sums:

C. Hauk, Rome, N. Y.	$ .50
A. Schultz, Rome, N. Y.	.50
J. Closinski, Rome, N. Y.	.25
Chris Herken, Anderson, Cal.	1.00
T. J. Holmes, Weehawken, N. J.	.25
Thomas Grobaski, Lansing, Mich.	.45
Collection, Lansing, per Veal..	.62
Michigan S. E. C.	15.00
Mrs. A. L. Dowler, San Antonio, Tex.	.60
Henry Okon, Bonanza, Can. ..	1.00
W. Mensinga, Chicago	.95
Total	$ 21.12
Previously acknowledged ...	108.74
Total	$129.86

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

W. Goss, Belleville, Ill.	$ .75
E. Barstow, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
H. Richter, Detroit, Mich.	.50
Socialistische Liedertafel, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Subscriber, Franklin Co., Ind...	1.00
H. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal. ..	1.00
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal...	1.00
B. Kyler, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
French Branch, S. L. P., New York City	1.00
Scandinavian Section, S. L. P., New York City	5.00
S. Bailey, Delta, Colo.	1.00
	$18.25
Previously acknowledged	24.27
Total	$42.52

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.

Since the last acknowledgement in The People there have been received for this fund the following amounts:

Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill. ...	$ 1.00
E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn. ..	.25
Fred Renz, Jacksonville, Ill. ..	.50
L. P. Hoffman	.50
Paterson, N. J.—Ulrich Frueh, $1; A. Lessig, $1; F. Koettgen, $1; J. Butterworth, $1; J. W. Ball, $5; E. Langgrof, 25c.; total	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.—Chas. Frank, $1; Edward Hauser, $1; Ernest Hauser, 50c.; Edward Klein, 50c.; James Rugg, 50c.; L. Fillerbaum, 50c.; H. Berger, 50c.; Joe Somber, 25c.; W. F. Steer, 10c.; H. Bratburd, $1; G. Finkbeiner, $2; H. Fillenbaum, 50c.; Louis Hauser, 50c.; Fred Yost, 50c.; Hermann Steig, $1; Fred Huefner, $1.25; C. Hohn, 25c.; August Bieckrie, 25c.; Dr. J. J. Koler, $1; L. Herold, $1; H. L. Nuhn, 50c.; Johan Szep, 25c.; Ed. Bauer, 25c.; Carl Hendricks, 25c.; B. Goldstein, 25c.; A. Gessner, $1; C. M., 25c.; Socialistische Liedertafel, $10; Frank Yetchmen, 20c.; Frank Nuhn, 20c.; S. Faith, 25c.; D. Lamb, 20c.; M. F. Citron, 50c.; John Eiben, 25c; total	28.45
J. R. Gallagher, Duluth, Minn.	.70
A. Weinberg, Los Angeles, Cal.	20.00
Section Bisbee, Ariz.	5.00
Total	$ 65.65
Previously acknowledged ..	106.50
Total	$172.15

Attention has been called by a member of Section Passaic Co., that the $20 loan certificate credited to Thomas Walsh in a previous statement was donated by Section Passaic Co.

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, August 25, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Section Schenectady, weekly collections for month of July from: J. Wallace, H. Gunn, R. Gunn, R. Krasberg, K. Georgewitch, Ch. Gebner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Ericson, A. Loukota, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Haldermann, J. Maly, K. Josefek, R. Witkowsky, Ch. Zach, F. Wondra, N. Molloy, B. Schwadt, P. Koetgen, A. Holmes, J. Levoy, J. Rossi and J. Durlack, 20c. each and H. Eistenach, 40c., a total of	$ 6.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	.50
Sale of Literature by J. Ebert, Brooklyn	.20
Section Oneida County	10.00
Branch 3, Brooklyn, a/c list 45	3.00
S. Schoenfeld, New York	.50
Section New York County, 22 and 24 A. D., list 17, 34c.; 23 A. D., list 18, $1.47; 28 A. D., list 22, 67c.; Esthonian Branch, list 144, 23c.	2.71
Total for the week	$ 22.91
Acknowledged on August 18	474.45

LABOR COUNCIL EXPOSED

(Continued from page 1.)

methods, the protest meeting took place as scheduled and resulted in a complete victory for the revolutionary forces of Los Angeles.

The executive board of the Labor Council met the day before the meeting, and in a communication to Mr. Thompson, chairman of the joint protest committee, they told him that if he permitted I. W. W. men to speak, they would prefer charges and have him expelled from the Council. At the same time they sent a communication to both the I. W. W. men, stating that they must withdraw as speakers. That same evening McLean of the Building Trades Council, was seen and he spoke of the arbitrary action of the Labor Council, declaring that the I. W. W. men and the committees' resolutions would be heard. The committee met at the appointed time, one o'clock Sunday August 5 and there Mr. Thompson informed the committee of the decree of the labor Czars. The I. W. W. men, however, would not withdraw their speakers, which action made Thompson step out of the committee and McLean was substituted and given instructions by the committee which he carried out to the letter.

The labor fakirs evidently had a program or some plan of action arranged, for when the hall filled up, Skate "Red Fennesey" took the chair, announcing that this meeting is being held under the auspices of the A. F. of L. and introduced as first speaker one James Roche (the only one present), who spoke in a very sickening manner, for about thirty minutes, but did not say anything to the point, and all the effect his talk had on the crowd was to nauseate them. Act 2. Enter big gun, Job Harriman, the main speaker of the afternoon, who addressed the crowd for about an hour and a half. He never tried to make a protest speech, he never even mentioned the organization of the Western Federation of Miners, but tried to impress on the crowd that these heroes of Caldwell jail were pure and simple trade union leaders of the Gompers stripe. That he failed to deceive the audience and was not appreciated was shown by the absence of applause. When he took his seat he was all but hissed.

At this stage, up jumped one Drake, who read a set of resolutions, which were evidently the product of his scrambled calf brains, and, without a motion, these were put to vote. Although the vote seemed to be against their adoption, nevertheless they were declared adopted; and the meeting was hastily adjourned.

The audience, however, refused to be thus adjourned and called for the duly elected chairman of the delegated committee. He did not appear whereupon McLean was called for, who in a straightforward manner took the chair and declared the protest meeting in order. The crowd called for Holmes, then Sibert, the two tabooed I. W. W. speakers. The latter took the platform and read a set of resolutions drawn up by the duly elected committee. The crowd was now aroused from their apathy and became a seething protest against the action of the Labor Council and their "milk white" set of resolutions. When quiet was restored, a motion was made and seconded that the committee's resolutions be adopted as the true sense and expression of this protest meeting. The resolutions were, amid cheering and applause, unanimously carried.

Our purpose having been accomplished, the hall was vacated, a parade was quickly formed and marched to the vacant lot at Fifth and Los Angeles streets, the whole crowd taking part, except that bunch of twelve fakirs who compose the Labor Council. Sibert, Holmes and Williams spoke to the crowd, which was one of the largest ever gathered there, and showed up the fakirs of the Labor Council in their true colors. Fred Spring, another of the A. F. of L. speakers, was conspicuous by his absence and the rebuke administered to that bunch of skates will go down in the history of the labor movement of Los Angeles as a complete vindication of Industrial Unionism. The political aspirations of Job Harriman, and the Public Ownership League, now lie buried with other such reforms of the Gompers stripe as a result of that protest meeting.

The opportunity is now at hand for the rank and file to take a stand for Industrial Unionism, as they are disgusted with the false leadership of such people as compose the Labor Council, which may change its form, as a chameleon changes its colors. But forms will not stead; you must have a complete revolution in your Union: you have a future before you if you will but grasp it: you can make yourself the ruling power of the land, and why not? Do you not do all the useful work? Do you not build the fine houses, the railroads, the steamships? Do you not produce the fine clothes and all the luxuries which surround your employers? But how many of you who build the fine houses has a place to lay his head? How many of you who build and operate the railroads and steamships travel first or even second class? How many of you who make all the fine clothes have a decent suit of clothes on your back? How many of you enjoy the necessities leave alone the luxuries which you alone produce?

You have fought the master class with antiquated weapons long enough. If an enemy attacks you with a modern rifle would you attempt to defend yourself with a bow and arrow when you have a modern machine gun at hand? Does a nation become a great military power that sticks to the old weapons discarded long ago by modern nations? Look at China one of the oldest of nations and see how impotent they are against a young growing nation like Japan which has adopted up to date 20th century tactics. It is just so with the A. F. of L. which employs the same kind of weapons and tactics against modern capitalism as China does against modern militarism.

China at one time was up to date, so was the A. F. of L. But that time has long ago passed. Then the A. F. of L. had to deal and fight with individual employers. Now you have the Citizens' Alliance, an organization which has solidified the master class of the U. S. You also have to fight large corporations and trusts which own and operate vast industries. Therefore you must organize along modern Industrial lines in order to carry on a successful fight.

The A. F. of L. claims that what is good for the master class is also good for the working class. If this is so then why organize at all? The Industrial Workers of the World claims it to be the interest of the working class to get all they produce. The A. F. of L. says that Labor is not entitled to all, but that it shall have a full dinner pail and a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

The I. W. W., when it goes on strike, goes out in a body; that is, all the men working in any one industry go out simultaneously and, if necessary, the whole organization. The A. F. of L. calls out only a small part of any industry, consequently it cannot win its craft strikes.

Do not allow yourselves to be cowed by these labor skates, for their power is not real but only assumed. It is like the power of the Czar of Russia; and when the spirit of freedom shall be aroused in your breast you will strike a blow against the whole system which makes your life so un[illegible], robs you of your he[illegible] you of your children, divides your family in the different mines, mills, factories and shops, and keeps that eternal fear in your heart of losing your job. Just think of those who produce this superabundance of wealth being in fear of starving.

Arouse yourselves; let the spirit of our revolutionary forefathers be resurrected. Let the spirit of the Abolitionists John Brown, Wendell Phillips, etc., come back to life, rehabilitated in the clothes of modern capitalism and wage slavery. Let every man be unto himself a Washington, a Paine, a Jefferson, a Henry, a Franklin. You have the power and your patience by this time should be exhausted. You know all their conspiracies, their innnermost thought. Still they exist, still you do not annihilate them with one fell blow from your ponderous muscle. Strike now for freedom, strike now for your children and let it go down in history that the Working Class of the 20th century gave posterity an inheritance of liberty and not of slavery.

The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go one until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

L. C. H.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

conditions now, through class solidarity on the economic field, but to abolish the present system, where those who do all useful labor have nothing, and those who labor not have all wealth produced by labor.

For the above reasons, the Socialist Labor Party repudiates the American Federation of Labor, and points out to the working class that the Civic Federation, composed of twelve so-called labor leaders of the A. F. of L. and twenty four capitalists, with August Belmont as President and Samuel Gompers as Vice President, has so debauched the A. F. of L. that it has lost all claims to be called a labor organization, that it has become a veritable capitalist organization, and exists at this time for the sole purpose of assisting the capitalist exploiters to keep the working class in subjection, and furnishing a fat salary for a host of labor mis-leaders, while the condition of the rank and file gets worse and worse.

The Socialist Labor Party further points out to the workers, that the A. F. of L., organized in crafts organizations, each craft fighting its own battles, regardless of the welfare of other crafts, has led the members of crafts organizations to so many defeats, that the great mass of workingmen have lost nearly all faith in organization of any kind, not knowing that their defeat was due, not to the strength of organized capital, but to the treachery of their national organization, the A. F. of L. which, in numerous instances, has ordered the members of different craft organization back to work when assisting another craft that was on strike for better conditions, and in so doing assisted the capitalists to defeat their fellow craftsmen in the A. F. of L. and virtually making scabs of them in the interest of their capitalist masters.

The Socialist Labor Party points out to the working class, that, successfully to check the progress of the workers to worse conditions, and finally to take away the power of the capitalist class to take the wealth that labor produces, it is necessary for labor to organize, not in a "craft," but in a "class" labor union, so that labor can meet the capitalist class in mill, mine or factory with a united working class union, organized in industrial groups, so that if a strike is necessary, all the workers in the industry will be called out, and the whole industry closed down, thus making "the injury of one the injury of all."

In the Industrial Workers of the World is found the industrial form of working-class labor organization, and the Socialist Labor Party recognizes and supports, and points the working-class to the Industrial Workers of the World as the only bona-fide labor union that voices the hopes and aspirations of the working class every day in the year, and which a working class political party must express, but can express only one day in the year; election day.

For these reasons the Socialist Labor Party has taken its candidates from the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World and a vote cast for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for the unity of labor every day in the year.

On labor organization, the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania professes to be neutral, in other words, as a political party it refuses to show the worker the capitalist character of the American Federation of Labor, it refuses to show its treacherous character in not allowing a strike when conditions warrant, in ordering strikes in the interest of one capitalist as against the interest of another capitalist and to the detriment of labor, and in basely deserting those who have struck at its instigation, and in ordering strikers back to work, subject to a fraudulent arbitration, which is worse than defeat.

The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, as a political party, fails to show to the worker that economic development has concentrated the capitalists of the nation into a united capitalist class which the isolated craft organization cannot hope to successfully fight, but that a united working class on the economic field could check its downward course until it was able to abolish the system of wage slavery.

And while professing to be neutral as to labor organization, the Socialist Party Pennsylvania ignores the Industrial Industrial Workers of the World and gives the labor betraying American Federation of Labor the strongest possible endorsement and support by naming members of that organization, and a middle class capitalist, a farmer, to be voted for on election; thus, as a political party, giving expression to the hopes and aspirations of the capitalist mis-leaders of labor, and the dying middle class.

Accepting as we do the nomination as candidates for the various state offices, as representatives of the only working class political party in Penna. the S. L. P., we ask of the working class

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

Socialist Labor Party and Workingclass Unity on the ECONOMIC FIELD class Solidarity on the POLITICAL FIELD.	Socialist Party and Craft division-Craft Scabbery-Confusion ON THE ECONOMIC FIELD State Autonomy and Confusion on the POLITICAL FIELD.
TICKET:	TICKET:
Governor, John Desmond, Clerk, I. W. W.	Governor, Jas Mauer, Plumber, A. F. of L.
Lieut, Gov., Jas Clark, Mill Worker, I. W. W.	Lieut. Gov., Chas. P. Gildae, Miner, A. F. of L.
Aud. Gen., W. H. Thomas, Miner, I. W. W.	Aud. Gen., H. W. Kane, Farmer, Middle Class.
Sec. Int. Affairs, Jas. A. McConnell, Machinist, I. W. W.	Sec. Int. Affairs, Edw. Moore, Hatter, A. F. of L.

Fraternally Submitted,

(Signed.)

JOHN DESMOND,
JAS CLARK.
W. H. THOMAS.
JAS. A. McCONNELL.

THE STORY OF A STRIKE

(Continued from Last Week.)

About the conditions of trade in Belgium, I quote from a report published in the October Journal, of 1904, pertaining to the sixth International Congress of Cigar Makers' Unions, held at Amsterdam, Holland, on Sunday, August 21, 1904.

Mr. Juchters reported that in Belgium 10,318 are employed in the cigar and tobacco industry, of whom 6,075 are males and 3,825 females. The Socialistic cigar makers' union had a membership of 1,770. The hours of labor for union men are 10 per day, and for non-union men 10½ per day. The average weekly wages for union men in the cities are 17 francs ($3.40); for non-union men, 15 francs ($3.00) per week. The females and makers of "zigarillos" all receive 10 francs ($2.00) per week. The wages in the rural districts are much lower. There is but little of the "sweating system" in use; the weekly dues are from 25 to 50 centimes (5 to 10 cents). The union pays to members sick and out of work benefits; the strike beenfit is one franc (20 cents) per day.

These newcomers are used as a club by the yellow dog and snake Socialists, against the faithful and experienced members of Union 97, Boston, Mass. They come in the meetings with ballots prepared for them; the best arguments, based upon past experience and active hard work, find no echo or response.

Years ago a good class of men came from Belgium to the United States; they came from Brussels and Antwerp, some by the way of England, with experience in trades union business. This has completely changed; what the new comers will amount to the future will tell

The turbulent meetings of the union during the strike, where the new comers predominated, can best be illustrated by a quotation from a fable, which I published in the Cigar Makers' Official Journal in November, 1879, twenty-seven years ago:

"There was once a dense swamp, immense in area. No theory had attempted to solve the mystery of its boundaries. Its product was stunted trees and entangled bushes, coarse weeds and poisonous plants. Into this swamp the hunters of the neighboring cities had driven all manner of beasts, birds and reptiles, and whenever any were needed, either for sport, food or service, they were shot or captured. From time to time the more intelligent would call together for council, and as the call was general many would come to these conferences who were base intruders. The call for the meeting which we are to report was signed by the Lion, Horse, Ox, Cow, Camel Sheep, Dog, Eagle, Robin, Turkey, Duck Hen, Bear, Ant, Beaver and Squirrel When they had gathered themselves together, it was found that Skunk, Polecat, Snake, Fox, Wolf, Mule, Asp, Lizard Weasel, Spider, Vulture, Crow, Goose Cricket, Grasshopper, Rat and others were in attendance.

"A monkey and an owl were sitting together on a branch of a tree, but would not join the conference, so they remained as spectators.

"The meeting was caled to order by the Lion, who in a brief speech showed the importance of union upon some well-devised plan of action. He cautioned them against hasty words or any attempts to solve the problem by a single effort, and above all warned them against division. On the conclusion of his remarks, which were applauded by the signers to the call, the Fox arose and nominated the goose for chairman, stating that for that office they needed some one who was not biased.

"The Goose, said the Fox, "is of dignified deportment, impartial, broad and catholic. She has the sympathy of the birds in the air, the fish of the sea and the beasts of the field (applause). Three elements are under her control. She can walk the earth like the lion, she can fly like the eagle, she can swim like the whale" (applause). In conclusion, said the Fox, "let us not be governed by any rings (applause); let us show to the world our determination not to be controlled by any narrow faction of one-idea fanatics."

"The motion was seconded by the Fox's brother-in-law, the Wolf, and though objected to by the Horse, Ox, Cow, Eagle and Beaver, the motion was carried, and the Goose took the chair. The Fox was then elected secretary.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

I. T. U. CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

called to the fact that "we, unlike some other labor bodies, are not afraid to conduct our business in the full light of day and with the doors open so that all may hear and see."

The management of the Printers' Home was whitewashed in the matter of patronizing members of the Citizens' Alliance and the merchants in question given a clean bill of health. Not one of them denied that he was a member of that organization, but pleaded that he became a member at the time of the "unjust" strike of the Western Federation in the Cripple Creek district. They are all good friends of the workingman, and entirely friendly to members of conservative labor unions. That fact was clearly established nothing could be clearer. So the muck-rakers were severely censured for their meddling officiousness in calling attention to the matter, in speeches covering a considerable length of time. What a pity Mr. Post and Mr. Parry could not have been present.

So, taking everything into consideration, it was one of the most successful conventions the Citizens' Alliance—I should say the I. T. U.—has ever held. That they may hold at least one more as successful is my earnest wish.

One delegate I conversed with professed to know nothing of the Moyer-Haywood, Pettibone case. He said he did not know that they had been arrested, and wanted to know what crime they were charged with. He also asked who they were, and there his interest ceased. I have since wondered if he was the author of the resolutions demanding their release or immediate trial.

The A. F. of L. locals apparently did not know there was a convention in town, for they kept in the background. If they had only known, beforehand, what great friends of organized labor the members of the Citizens' Alliance are they probably would have extended greetings at the same time.

A vote of thanks was given that great and good man, Sammy Gompers—for staying away, probably.

M. B. F.

TO SECTIONS AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

Please do not make it necessary for us to send you statement after statement before paying bills. Prompt payment is needed here and we haven't the time nor the force to keep sending out periodic duns.

Look over the bills owing to the institutions here and send along a substantial amount at once.

Financial officers, please pay heed to this.

The People and Labor News.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.